CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. DII Copyright No.

Shelf .A46

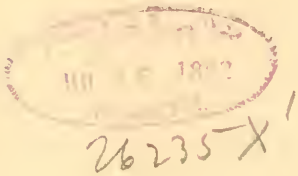
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

EXTENDING FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE YEAR 1892

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND READERS

BY
LOUIS HEILPRIN



NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1892

Copyright, 1884, 1892,
By D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

Electrotyped and Printed
at the Appleton Press, U. S. A.

PREFACE.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

It will be seen that the plan adopted in the present work has been to deal separately with the events of different countries. The events in any one year are not arranged all in chronological order, but each state is introduced independently. Several countries are, of course, grouped together in one division whenever the connection of events demands. In the history of the Middle Ages and of modern times down to the American Revolution the first place, as a rule, is accorded to the British Isles. France follows, and next in order come the countries of central Europe and Italy and Spain, after which the remaining states of Europe are introduced. The political history of the whole of the Old World is given before that of the New. From the time of the American Revolution the first place is assigned to the United States, the order otherwise remaining in the main as before. It has been deemed proper to present the history of Europe in the year 1848 in a connected sketch. Events not political are always left to the end. The names in the obituary lines are arranged in chronological order.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCURACY.

A comparison of the dates in this book with those in any ordinary work of reference will reveal a great amount of discrepancy. It is little understood to what an extent encyclopedic publications contradict each other in the matter of dates. Uniform accuracy is seldom achieved, owing to the amount of labor involved and the readiness to accept dates on the part of compilers, who are little apt to be on their guard

where no special reason for doubt is present. Even able and conscientious historians will often slip into chronological errors. It will frequently happen that where the concurrent statements in several reference-books appear to leave no doubt whatever concerning the date of a particular historical event, a grave error will result from relying on the testimony.

An experience of many years in the editorial department of the "American Cyclopædia" charged with the verification of historical and biographical dates, has taught the compiler of the present work the lesson of mistrust and caution. A few examples may serve to give the reader an idea of the singular pitfalls which beset the path of the chronologist, and of the confusion and contradiction which he constantly encounters.

The date of the capture of Prague by the forces of France and her allies in the War of the Austrian Succession is Nov. 26, 1741. In the compendious "Encyclopædia of Chronology" of Woodward and Cates (London, 1872), under PRAGUE, we are informed that the event took place Oct. 26, 1742, and we meet with the same date in the article on that city in the fourth edition of "Pierer's Universal-Lexikon."* In this latter work, in the article ÖSTERREICHISCHER ERBFOLGEKRIEG, the event is mentioned in the account of the operations of 1741, but we still find Oct. 26 instead of Nov. 26, and, to remove all doubt from the mind of the perplexed student, there immediately follows the statement that on Oct. 27 the elector of Bavaria entered the captured city.† In William Coxe's standard "History of the House of Austria" (1807) the event is likewise placed a month too early. In "Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia," &c. (Berlin 1882–'4), forming part of Wilhelm Oncken's great historical collection, "Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen," the city is stated to have fallen in the night of Dec. 5–6. Oncken's own work in the same collection, "Das Zeitalter Friedrich's des Grossen," gives

* The correct date is given in the sixth edition.

† The dates do not occur in the corresponding article (greatly condensed) in the last edition of the "Universal-Lexikon."

the correct date. Under the head of BELLEISLE in the "Encyclopædia of Chronology" both month and year are correctly stated.

In 1800 a conspiracy was formed against the life of Bonaparte by Ceracchi, Aréna, and others. The First Consul was to be assassinated Oct. 10. The plot was betrayed, and on that day the conspirators were seized, and they were executed Jan. 30, 1801. The "Encyclopædia of Chronology," under the head of CERACCHI, gives as the respective dates Oct. 10, 1801, and Feb. 10, 1802. In the voluminous "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'histoire de France," edited by Le Bas, the article on Aréna informs us that he engaged in the plot of Oct. 10, 1801, and that he was executed Jan. 30, 1802. Dr. Thomas, in his excellent "Dictionary of Biography," both in the notice of Ceracchi and in that of Aréna, has likewise slipped into the error of stating that they met their death in 1802. We also find 1802 in the article on Aréna in the fourth edition of the "Universal-Lexikon."*

Garibaldi's victory over the Neapolitan forces at Velletri was achieved May 19, 1849. Instead of May 19 we find March 19 (in each case under the head of VELLETRI) in the "Encyclopædia of Chronology," in the twelfth edition of "Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon" (1879), and in "Beeck's Handlexikon der Geschichte und Biographie" (Berlin, 1881), a chronological manual remarkable for accuracy. This case is a curious instance of false concurrent testimony with regard to the date of an event near to our own time.

The capture of Jefferson Davis took place on the morning of May 10, 1865. May 11 is the date given in Greeley's "American Conflict," in Lossing's "History of the Civil War," in "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" (under the head of UNITED STATES), and in "Unsere Zeit" (a supplement to "Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon"). In Oscar Jäger's supplement to Schlosser's "Weltgeschichte" we have May 13, and we find the same error in the notice of Davis in the thirteenth edition of "Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon" (1883).

* The error does not occur in the last edition.

The utmost confusion prevails in books respecting dates in the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth, resulting from the circumstance that the Gregorian calendar was adopted at different times by different countries.* It has been customary with historians down to our own time to retain the Old Style in treating the history of a Protestant country in the period before the adoption of the New Style in that country, but there is no uniformity in this respect, the New Style being very frequently used. The dates of events of an international character (battles, treaties), events belonging at once to the history of a Protestant and a Catholic country, are given according to the Old Style by one writer and by another according to the New. In treating of the wars between the English and the French in the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth, the French historians will follow the Gregorian calendar, the English to a great extent the Julian. The same writer will not unfrequently use the Old Style in one place and the New in another. The case grows worse when we come to encyclopedic publications, in whose preparation different authorities are consulted at every step. The individual statements in any one work will frequently be found to contradict each other. Let us take some of the principal events in the Thirty Years' War, and examine the

* The reformation of the calendar instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 consists in amending the Julian calendar by reducing the number of leap years in 400 years from 100 to 97, the centurial years being made ordinary years except those whose numbers are divisible by 400 (1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, etc., being ordinary years, and 1600, 2000, 2400, etc., leap years). The reckoning, according to the Julian calendar, or Old Style, thus drops back 3 days in 400 years behind the New Style. Gregory XIII. directed that ten days be dropped out of the year 1582 (Oct. 5 was made Oct. 15), so as to bring back the vernal equinox to where it had been at the time of the council of Nice (325), it having retrograded to March 11. The difference between Old and New Style remained 10 days down to 1700 (1600 having been retained as a leap year); from 1700 to 1800 it was 11 days; since 1800 it has been 12 days; from 1900 to 2100 it will be 13 days. The Gregorian calendar was at once or soon adopted by the Catholic countries, but the Protestant states continued long to adhere to the Julian calendar. In the Protestant states of Germany, in Denmark, and in the greater part of Holland, the change from Old to New Style was made in 1700; in Great Britain, in 1752; in Sweden, in 1753. Russia has retained the Old Style to the present day.

chronological statements in various works. The date of the storming of Magdeburg in the "Encyclopædia of Chronology" is given (under the head of MAGDEBURG) according to the New Style, May 20, 1631; in "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," according to the Old, May 10. The battle of Leipsic (under the head of LEIPSIC) is given in both according to the Old Style, Sept. 7, 1631, and each gives the battle of Lützen (under the head of LÜTZEN) according to the New, Nov. 16, 1632. In the notice of General Pappenheim the "Encyclopædia of Chronology" gives Nov. 6 as the date of the latter battle. In the "Encyclopædia of Chronology" the battle of Wittstock is stated to have been fought Oct. 4, 1636 (the date according to the New Style) under the head of WITTSTOCK, and Sept. 24 under the head of BANNIER (Banér). The writer of the article AUSTRIA in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" gives the capture of Magdeburg and the battles of Lützen and Wittstock according to the New Style, but the battle of Leipsic according to the Old. In Weber's universal history we have the Old Style for the battles of Leipsic and Lützen, and the New for the battle of Nördlingen (Aug. 27–Sept. 6, 1634) and that of Wittstock. It will occasionally happen that writers who use the New Style will fall into the ludicrous error of adding 10 (11) days to a date already converted to the New Style. In the article on the Thirty Years' War in the very valuable "Encyklopädie der neueren Geschichte" (Gotha, 1880–'84) the writer, who uses the New Style, gives March 16, 1629, as the date of publication of the Edict of Restitution, which, however, was dated March 6 according to the Gregorian calendar, and in like manner he states that the battle of Wittstock was fought Oct. 14, 1636, when in reality the true date is Oct. 4, New Style (Old Style, Sept. 24), which date is given in the same work in the article BANER.

Another source of perplexity to the chronologist, more especially in dealing with biographical dates, arises from the circumstance that the time of the beginning of the Christian year has been variously placed at different periods and in different countries, so that it frequently happens that an event described as having taken place in a particular year by a contemporary writer

actually falls in a different year according to modern chronological reckoning.*

Two cases will here be presented in which there is a bewildering confusion in books due to the cause here indicated. The first is the date of the accession of the house of Stuart to the throne of Scotland in the person of Robert II., who was proclaimed king Feb. 22, 1371 (according to the old mode of reckoning, 1370), on the death of David Bruce. Let us first open the "Encyclopædia of Chronology." Under the head of SCOTLAND and under ROBERT II. we find the date correctly stated. In the notice of David Bruce, however, that monarch is stated to have died Feb. 22, 1370. In Margaret Macarthur's "History of Scotland," which forms part of Freeman's "Historical Series," we likewise find 1370. The same error appears three times in Hermann's "Lexikon der allgemeinen Weltgeschichte" (1882), under BRUCE, SCHOTTLAND, and STUART, and twice in "Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon" (twelfth edition), in the articles SCHOTTLAND and STUART. "Pierer's Universal-Lexikon" (sixth edition) gives 1371 in the article SCHOTTLAND and 1370 under STUART. The second case is the date of the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, on the occasion of his nuptials with Isabella of Portugal. The event took place in the town of Bruges Jan. 10, 1430, or, according to the old mode of reckoning, 1429, the year having to run on till Easter. We find the wrong year 1429 in Beeck's "Handlexikon der Geschichte und Biographie," in "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," in Hermann's "Lexikon der allgemeinen Weltgeschichte" (in the notice of Philip the Good), and in the sixth edition of "Pierer's Universal-Lexikon" (in the article on the Golden Fleece and in that on Philip the Good). The "Encyclopædia of

* In England the year formerly began with the 25th of March. It was not until 1752 that the first of January was made the beginning of the legal year. In parts of Italy, likewise, the first day of the year was the 25th of March down to the close of the last century, and the Pisan reckoning was a year ahead of the Florentine. In the Venetian Republic it was the first day of March. In France during the period of the Capetian and Valois dynasties the year began with Easter. The duchy of Burgundy and portions of the Netherlands had the same reckoning.

Chronology" gives Jan. 10, 1429 (citing an authority) under the head of Golden Fleece, and in the notice of Philip his marriage is stated to have taken place on that day, but under the head of Bruges we are correctly informed that the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted in 1430.

Chronological inaccuracy in books is in no small measure merely the evidence of faulty printing. In the present work the proof-reading has been so carefully done that the author feels assured that this source of error has been completely eliminated.

L. H.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

B. C.

4400 (*about; Brugsch*).* Foundation of the first dynasty in Egypt.

3700 (*about; Brugsch*). Erection of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh.

2500 (*about; Duncker*). Rise of the kingdom of Elam.

2200–1700 (*about; Brugsch*). Dominion of the Hyksos in Egypt.

1700 (*1600*)–**1250** (*about*). Period of the greatest power and splendor of the New Empire in Egypt. Aahmes, Thothmes III., Rameses II., Rameses III. (Meneptah, about 1320, generally considered by Egyptologists the Pharaoh of the Exodus.)

1500 (*about; ?*). Babylonia is united into a single powerful monarchy.

1450–1300 (*about; Duncker*). Period of the greatest power of the Hittite realm in Syria.

1300 (*about*). Reign of Shalmaneser I. in Assyria.

1250 (*about; Duncker*). The Phœnicians enter upon their career as a great colonizing people.

1100 (*about*). Dorian migration into the Peloponnesus.

1055 (*about, Duncker; about 1095 or 1080, common chronology*).† Establishment of monarchy by the Hebrews; Saul king.

1033 (*about, Duncker; 1058, Oppert*). The Philistines overwhelm Saul at Gilboa. David proclaims himself king in Judah.

993 (*about, Duncker; 1017, Oppert*). Accession of Solomon.

953 (*about, Duncker; 977, Oppert*). Revolt of the Ten Tribes under Jeroboam from Rehoboam; Israel and Judah separate kingdoms.

949 (*about, Duncker; 973, Oppert*). Sheshonk (Shishak), king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem.

929 (*about, Duncker; 958, Oppert*). Accession of Asa in Judah.

899 (*about, Duncker; 931, Oppert*). Accession of Omri in Israel.

873 (*about, Duncker; 917, Oppert*). Accession of Jehoshaphat in Judah.

---

* The views of other authorities will be found stated in the Appendix.

† See HEBREWS in the Appendix.

853 (*about, Duncker; 900, Oppert.*) Ahab, king of Israel, is defeated and slain by the Syrians at Ramoth-Gilead.

850 (*about*). Colonization of Carthage by the Tyrians.
Legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta.

843 (*about, Duncker; 887, Oppert*). Jehu usurps the throne of Israel.

792 (*about, Duncker; 811, Oppert*). Accession of Uzziah in Judah.

790 (*about, Duncker; 825, Oppert*). Accession of Jeroboam II. in Israel.

776. Beginning of the Olympiads.

753 (*common chronology*). Foundation of Rome.

750 (*about*). Foundation of Syracuse by the Corinthians.

748 (*about, Duncker; 772, Oppert*). End of the dynasty of Jehu in Israel.

743–724 (*730–710*). First great war of Sparta against Messenia, which is reduced to subjection.

734–732 (*about*). Tiglath-pileser II. of Assyria subjects Syria.

728 (*727*). Accession of Hezekiah in Judah.

731 (*about*). Chaldæa becomes subject to Tiglath-pileser II.

722 (*721*). The Assyrian king Sargon takes Samaria, and puts an end to the kingdom of Israel.

701 (*700*). Expedition of Sennacherib into Syria. Siege of Jerusalem. Sennacherib encounters the forces of Egypt and Ethiopia. His expedition fails.

697 (*698*). Accession of Manasseh in Judah.

650 (*about*). All Egypt united under Psammetichus.

645–628 (*685–668*).* Unsuccessful attempt of the Messenians to free themselves from the Spartan yoke.

640 (*about*). Media shakes off her dependence on Assyria, and appears as a single united kingdom.

625 (*about*). Great irruption of the Scythians into Media, Assyria, and Syria.

622 (*about*). Reformation of Josiah in Judah.

609 (*about*). Necho, king of Egypt, crushes the power of Judah at Megiddo ; Josiah is slain.

607 (*606*).† The Medes and Babylonians take Nineveh, and overwhelm the Assyrian monarchy.

605. Victory of Nebuchadnezzar over Necho at Carchemish.

597 (*598*). Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem and carries away the principal inhabitants. (Sec 586.)

---

* The earlier dates, 685–668, are according to the common chronology. Recent authorities place the war 40 years later.

† Some authorities place the fall of Nineveh in 625.

594. Legislation of Solon in Athens.

586 (*587*). Nebuchadnezzar takes and destroys Jerusalem, and puts an end to the kingdom of Judah. Babylonish captivity.

570 (*about*). Nebuchadnezzar attacks Egypt, dethrones Hophra (Apries), and places Amasis on the throne.

560. Pisistratus usurps the government of Athens.

550 (*about*).* The Persians, under the lead of Cyrus, destroy the Median monarchy.

546 (*about*). Cyrus overthrows Crœsus, king of Lydia.

538. Cyrus conquers Babylon.

529. Cambyses succeeds Cyrus as king of Persia.

527. Hippias and Hipparchus succeed their father, Pisistratus, in the government of Athens.

527 (*525*). Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.

522. Usurpation of Pseudo-Smerdis in Persia. Death of Cambyses.

521. Darius Hystaspis ascends the throne of Persia.

521–516 (*about*). Rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem.

514. Murder of Hipparchus by Harmodius and Aristogiton.

510. Expulsion of Hippias from Athens. Clisthenes heads the democratic party.

Destruction of Sybaris by the Crotonians.

510 (*about*). The Romans abolish royalty and establish a republic. Institution of the Consulship.

508–506 (*about*). Darius engages in a disastrous expedition against the Scythians. The Persians extend their dominion over Thrace, and receive the submission of Macedonia.

501 (*Rawlinson, Clinton; 502, Grote; 500, Hertzberg*). Aristagoras excites a revolt of the Ionian cities from Persia.

500 (*Rawl.; 499, Clinton, Hertzberg*). Expedition of the Ionians against Sardis. They enter the city, and then retreat.

497 (*about*). The Romans defeat the Latins at Lake Regillus.

494. Defeat of the Asiatic Greeks by the Persians in the naval battle of Lade. Fall of Miletus.

494 (*Smith's Dictionary, Hertzberg; 492, Rawl.*). First secession of the Plebeians from Rome. Institution of the office of Tribunes of the People.

493 (*Smith's Dict., Hertzberg; 491, Rawl.*). The Latins are com-

* According to the common chronology 558. An inscription has recently been discovered of the Babylonian king Nabonidus, according to which, if the decipherment be correct, the overthrow of the Median king Astyages occurred in 550.

pelled to enter into a league with Rome, which is threatened by the power of the Æqui and Volsci.

492. First Persian expedition against Greece under Mardonius.

490. Invasion of Greece by the army of Darius. It is vanquished by the Athenians, under Miltiades, at Marathon.

489 (*Smith's Dict., Hertzberg*). Miltiades unsuccessfully attacks Paros. He is thrown into prison by the Athenians.

486 (*Justi*).* Xerxes succeeds his father, Darius Hystaspis.

486 (*about*). League of the Hernici with Rome.

483 (*Clinton, Hertzberg*). Ostracism of Aristides.

480. Invasion of Greece by Xerxes. Defense of Thermopylæ by Leonidas. Naval battle of Artemisium. Burning of Athens. The Greeks, led by Themistocles and Eurybiades, vanquish the Persian fleet at Salamis. Flight of Xerxes.

The Carthaginians attempt to conquer the Greek cities of Sicily. Their army is overwhelmed by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, at Himera.

479. The Persian army under Mardonius is crushed by the Greeks, under the command of Pausanias, in the battle of Platæa. Simultaneous victory of the Greeks, under Leotychides and Xanthippus, over the Persian naval forces at Mycale.

477. The hegemony in Greece passes from Sparta to Athens.

471 (*probably*). Fall of Themistocles.

471 (*Smith's Dict., Hertzberg; 470, Rawl.*). Passage of the Publilian Law in Rome ; the right is accorded to the Plebeians of initiating legislation in their assemblies.

468 (*about*). Triumph of democracy in the cities of Sicily.

466. Victories of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.

465. Murder of Xerxes by Artabanus. Accession of Artaxerxes Longimanus, his son.

464. Destruction of Sparta by an earthquake.

464–455. Rising of the Messenian helots against the Spartans.

463 (*about*).† The Argives reduce Mycenæ, and enslave or drive away its inhabitants.

458 (*about*). Return of Jews from Babylonia to Jerusalem under Ezra.

457. Battle of Tanagra between the Spartans and Athenians.

456. The Athenians vanquish the Bœotians at Œnophyta, and obtain their submission, with that of Phocis and Locris.

456 (*about*). Completion of the Long Walls connecting Athens with the Piræus. Athens subdues Ægina.

---

* Some authorities place the death of Darius in 485.

† See note in Grote's "History of Greece," vol. v., p. 320 (Amer. edition).

450 (*about*). Institution of the Decemvirate in Rome. Publication of the Laws of the Twelve Tables.

448. Sacred War between the Phocians and Delphians.

448 (*about*). Abolition of the Decemvirate.

447. Defeat of the Athenians at Coronea, by which they lose their hold on Bœotia, Phocis, and Locris.

445 (*about*). Nehemiah undertakes the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

444. Pericles assumes the sole direction of affairs in Athens.

442 (*about*). Institution of the military tribunes and censors in Rome to supersede the consuls.*

436. Beginning of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra regarding Epidamnus.

435. Naval victory of the Corcyræans over the Corinthians near Actium.

432. Athens joins Corcyra against Corinth. Corinth incites Potidæa to revolt from Athens.

431. Sparta espouses the cause of Corinth, and makes war on Athens. Beginning of the Peloponnesian War.

431–425. The Spartans invade Attica five times : 431, 430, 428, 427, 425.

429. The Athenians reduce Potidæa. Pericles dies of the plague.

428. Revolt of Lesbos from the Athenian confederacy.

427. The Athenians reduce Mytilene, and become masters of Lesbos. Platæa, the ally of Athens, surrenders to the Peloponnesians.

425. The Athenian commander Cleon takes Sphacteria.
Death of Artaxerxes I. Reigns of Xerxes II. and Sogdianus.

424. The Spartan general Brasidas takes Amphipolis. Victory of the Bœotians over the Athenians at Delium.
Accession of Darius II., Nothus, in Persia.†

423. Banishment of Thucydides from Athens.

422. Cleon, sent by the Athenians to recover Amphipolis, is defeated and slain by the army of Brasidas, who also falls in the battle.

421. Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta.

419. Alcibiades leads an Athenian expedition into the Peloponnesus.

415. The Athenians undertake an expedition against Syracuse.

---

* The Consulship, however, was not done away with; it alternated irregularly with the office of the military tribunes till the passage of the Licinian Rogations, when it was restored as a permanent annual magistracy. See 364.

† Some authorities place this event in 425.

414. The Athenians, under Nicias, invest Syracuse. The Spartan commander Gylippus, with a fleet of Corinthian ships, comes to the aid of the city.

413. The Spartans, at the instance of Alcibiades, take up a fortified position at Decelea, in Attica. The Athenian commander Demosthenes is sent to the assistance of Nicias. Complete ruin of the expedition against Syracuse.

412. Alcibiades undertakes a mission to the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and induces him to enter into treaties with Sparta.

411. Reign of the Four Hundred in Athens (4 months). Alcibiades is reinstated in the Athenian service.

410. Naval victory of Alcibiades over the Spartans at Cyzicus.

407. The Spartan admiral Lysander defeats the Athenian fleet at Notium.

406. The Spartan fleet, under Callicratidas, is vanquished by the Athenians off the Arginusæ.

Dionysius the Elder establishes his power in Syracuse.

405. The Spartans, under Lysander, annihilate the naval power of Athens at Ægospotami.

Artaxerxes II. succeeds Darius II. in Persia.*

405 (*404?*). Persia loses her dominion over Egypt. (The country resubjected about 340.)

404. Surrender of Athens to Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War ; Sparta all-powerful in Greece. Establishment of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens. About the close of the year † they are overthrown by Thrasybulus.

403. Thrasybulus restores democracy in Athens.

401. Expedition of the younger Cyrus against his brother, Artaxerxes II. He is slain in the battle of Cunaxa.

401–400. The Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus, the Ten Thousand, effect their retreat to the sea under the lead of Xenophon.

399. Sparta engages in a war with Persia.

Condemnation and death of Socrates.

396. The Spartan general Agesilaus enters upon his victorious campaigns against the Persians.

396 (*Smith's Dict., Hertzberg ; 392, Rawl.*). The Romans, under Camillus, take Veii.

395. Thebes, Corinth, Argos, and Athens enter into a league against Sparta. The Thebans defeat the Spartans at Haliartus ; death of Lysander.

---

* This event is placed by Justi in 404.

† According to German authorities at the beginning of 403.

394. The Persian fleet, under the Athenian admiral Conon, overwhelms that of the Spartans, under Pisander, off Cnidus. Victory of the Spartans, under Agesilaus, over the forces of the confederate Greeks at Coronea.

393. The Athenians, under the guidance of Conon, undertake the restoration of their fortifications.

388 (*Hertzberg; 387, Rawl.*).* The Gauls, under Brennus, vanquish the Romans on the Allia, and burn Rome.

387. Sparta, through the mediation of Persia, forces the Greek states to accept the Peace of Antalcidas.

382. Sparta engages in a war against Olynthus. The Spartans seize the citadel of Thebes.

379. The Spartans force the Olynthians into submission. Pelopidas and his associates deliver Thebes from the Spartans.

378. Athens joins Thebes against Sparta.

376. Naval victory of the Athenians, under Chabrias, over the Spartans off Naxos.

371. The Thebans, under Epaminondas, vanquish the Spartans, under Cleombrotus, at Leuctra. Thebes becomes the dominant power in Greece.

370. Foundation of the Arcadian confederacy.

370–369. Epaminondas undertakes his first expedition into the Peloponnesus. He threatens Sparta, which is preserved by Agesilaus.

369. Foundation of Megalopolis as the centre of the Arcadian confederacy. Rise of a new Messenian state under the auspices of Epaminondas. Foundation of the city of Messene.

369 or 368. Pelopidas is sent by the Thebans on his first expedition against Alexander of Pheræ.

367 (*Smith's Dict., Hertzberg; 364, Rawl.*). Adoption of the Licinian Rogations in Rome ; acts for the relief of Plebeian debtors and the limitation of the rights of the Patricians to the public domain ; restoration of the Consulship as a permanent annual magistracy, the office of military tribunes with consular power being abolished ; one of the two consuls to be henceforth a Plebeian ; institution of the Prætorship.

364 or 363. Death of Pelopidas in a battle with Alexander of Pheræ.

362. Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans and their allies at Mantinea ; he falls in the battle.

361 or 359. Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) succeeds Artaxerxes II. in Persia.

* According to the chronological reckoning formerly followed, the burning of Rome occurred in 390.

358.* Athens becomes involved in the Social War with Cos, Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium.

Philip of Macedon takes Amphipolis.

357. Outbreak of the Sacred War excited by Thebes against Phocis.

356. Dion liberates Syracuse from Dionysius the Younger. (See 346.)

Burning of the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

355. End of the Social War.

352 or 351. The progress of Philip of Macedon evokes the first Philippic of Demosthenes.

347. Philip of Macedon takes and destroys Olynthus.

346. The Sacred War is brought to a close by the occupation of Phocis by Philip of Macedon.

Dionysius the Younger recovers his power in Syracuse.

343. Timoleon delivers Syracuse from Dionysius the Younger.

343 (*Smith's Dict.; 340, Rawl.*). Rome engages in the first Samnite War.

341 (*Smith's Dict.; 338, Rawl.*). Close of the first Samnite War.

340–338 (*Smith's Dict.; 337–335, Rawl.*). War of the Romans against the Latins, ending in the subjugation of the latter.

338. Philip of Macedon passes Thermopylæ, and seizes Elatea. Athens and Thebes form a league to resist him. Philip overwhelms their forces at Chæronea, and establishes the dominion of Macedon over Greece.

Arses succeeds Artaxerxes III. in Persia.

336. Philip of Macedon is murdered while preparing to invade Persia. He is succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great.

Darius III., Codomannus, succeeds Arses in Persia.

335. Thebes rebels against the authority of Macedon, and is destroyed by Alexander.

334. Alexander the Great enters upon the conquest of Persia. He is victorious at the Granicus.

333. Victory of Alexander over Darius at Issus.

332. Alexander reduces Tyre, takes Gaza, and occupies Egypt, and (about the close of the year) lays out the city of Alexandria.

331. Alexander conquers Darius in the battle of Arbela (or of Gaugamela), and overthrows the Persian empire.

330.† The Spartans, under Agis III., take up arms against Macedon.

---

* The years 358–355 for the Social War are those given by Grote and Rawlinson. The chronology of this period is not perfectly settled.

† The year 330 for the revolt of Sparta is the date given by Grote; according to Clinton the event occurred in the preceding year.

They and their allies are defeated by the regent Antipater at Megalopolis. Agis is slain.

Murder of Darius Codomannus by Bessus.

330–327. Conquest of the eastern provinces of the Persian empire by Alexander.

326. Alexander marches into India, and defeats Porus.

326 (*Smith's Dict.; 323, Rawl.*). Rome enters upon the second Samnite War.

325–324. Alexander effects his return march from the Indus to Persepolis, while his fleet is conducted to the Euphrates by Nearchus.

323. Death of Alexander at Babylon. Partition of power among his generals Perdiccas, Antipater, Craterus, Antigonus, Eumenes, Ptolemy Lagi, Lysimachus, and others. The Greeks attempt to throw off the yoke of Macedon. Their army besieges Antipater in Lamia.

322. Victory of Antipater over the confederate Greeks at Crannon. End of the Lamian War. Demosthenes, pursued by the vengeance of the Macedonians, puts an end to his life.

321. Beginning of the wars between the successors of Alexander; Perdiccas and Eumenes opposed to Antipater, Craterus, Antigonus, and Ptolemy. Perdiccas marches into Egypt against Ptolemy. Eumenes, in Asia Minor, triumphs over Craterus, who is slain. Death of Perdiccas in a mutiny.

321 (*Smith's Dict.; 319, Rawl.*). Victory of the Samnites over the Romans at the Caudine Forks.

320–319. Antigonus blockades Eumenes in Nora.

319. Antipater dies after appointing Polysperchon to succeed him as regent for Philip Arrhidæus and Alexander Ægus, the half-brother and the son of Alexander the Great. Polysperchon succeeds to Antipater's power in Macedonia and Greece. His elevation is followed by a league against him between Antipater's son Cassander, Antigonus, and Ptolemy. Polysperchon is supported by Eumenes.

318–317. Cassander prevails over Polysperchon in the contest for the possession of power in Greece and Macedonia. He places Athens under the rule of Demetrius Phalereus. About the close of 317 Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, supported by Polysperchon and the Epirotes, seizes Macedonia.

316. Olympias falls into the power of Cassander, who puts her to death. Eumenes is betrayed to Antigonus, and is put to death; the power of Antigonus supreme in Asia.

315. Cassander undertakes the rebuilding of Thebes.

314 (*Rawl.*). Beginning of the great struggle waged against Antigonus by Cassander, Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus.

312. Establishment of the realm of the Seleucidæ by Seleucus Nicator ; its seat in the beginning at Babylon.

310. The Syracusan ruler Agathocles enters upon a brilliant career against Carthage on her African territory.

307. Successful expedition of Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, against Athens. End of the rule of Demetrius Phalereus.

306. Demetrius Poliorcetes annihilates the fleet of Ptolemy at Salamis (Cyprus). Antigonus assumes the title of king of Asia. His example is followed by Ptolemy Lagi, Lysimachus, and Seleucus, rulers, respectively, of Egypt, of Thrace, and of the portion of Alexander's empire lying east of the Euphrates. Cassander of Macedon is saluted with the royal title by his subjects.

305–304. Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

304 (*Smith's Dict.; 303, Rawl.*). The Romans bring the second Samnite War to a triumphant close.

300 (*301?*).* Battle of Ipsus ; the army of Antigonus and his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, is overwhelmed by Seleucus and Lysimachus ; Antigonus is slain. The conquerors divide the dominions of Antigonus. Lysimachus appropriates a great part of Asia Minor; Seleucus, Upper Syria, Cappadocia, and other territories.

300 (*about*). Seleucus Nicator founds Antioch as the seat of government of his kingdom.

298. Rome becomes engaged in the third Samnite War.

295. The Samnites, Etruscans, Gauls, and Umbrians united in a common effort against Rome. The forces of Q. Fabius Rullianus and P. Decius Mus vanquish the Samnites and Gauls at Sentinum.

294. Demetrius Poliorcetes (after restoring his fortunes in Greece) seizes the Macedonian throne.

290. End of the third Samnite War ; submission of the Samnites.

287. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Lysimachus wrest Macedonia from Demetrius Poliorcetes.†

285 (*about*). Completion of the Septuagint.

---

* The date usually given for the battle of Ipsus is 301. Clinton places it in that year, but Grote asserts that in all probability the event occurred in the year 300.

† Pyrrhus was immediately after expelled from Macedonia by Lysimachus.

283. Death of Ptolemy Lagi (Ptolemy Soter). He is succeeded by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus (associated with his father in the government since 285).
280. Pyrrhus espouses the cause of Tarentum against Rome, and makes war on the republic. He defeats Lævinus.
280 (*about*). Rise of the Achæan League.
279. Victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum.
The Gauls overwhelm Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia.*
278 (*Rawl., Hertzberg*). Invasion of Greece by the Gauls under Brennus. Their army meets with disaster at Delphi.
277 (*about*). A body of Gauls take possession of northern Phrygia.
275. Total defeat of Pyrrhus by M. Curius Dentatus at Beneventum.
272. Death of Pyrrhus in an attack upon Argos.
Surrender of Tarentum to the Romans. Lucania and Bruttium submit to them.
265. The Romans take and destroy Volsinii; Rome mistress of all Italy.
264. Outbreak of the first war between Rome and Carthage (first Punic War). The Romans enter upon a successful career in Sicily.
263. The Romans force Hiero, king of Syracuse, to abandon the cause of Carthage.
260. Naval victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians at Mylæ; first appearance of Rome as a naval power.
259. The Romans begin the conquest of Corsica.
256–255. The Romans, under Regulus, fight Carthage on her African territory, where they are finally vanquished.
251. Sicyon, restored to freedom by Aratus, joins the Achæan League, which becomes a powerful body.
250. The Romans begin the siege of Lilybæum.†
249. Naval victory of the Carthaginians at Drepanum.
248 (*about*). Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
247. Ptolemy Philadelphus is succeeded by Ptolemy Euergetes.
243. Corinth is delivered from the sway of Macedon by Aratus, and joins the Achæan League.

---

* The year 279 for the invasion of Macedonia is the date adopted by Rawlinson and Hertzberg. According to Clinton and Amédée Thierry the event occurred in 280.

† The town was successfully defended by the Carthaginians till the close of the war.

243–241 (*Hertzberg*). Attempt of Agis IV. to reform the Spartan state.

241. The Romans, under Lutatius Catulus, vanquish the Carthaginians in a great naval battle off the Ægates. Close of the first Punic War. Carthage relinquishes Sicily to Rome.

240–237 (*about*). Revolt of the Carthaginian mercenaries in Africa; suppressed by Hamilcar Barca.

237. Carthage is forced to relinquish Sardinia to Rome.

236 (*or 235*)–221. Reign of Cleomenes III. of Sparta, distinguished by his great political reforms, and by his struggle with the Achæan League.

236–220 (*about*). The Carthaginians, under Hamilcar Barca and his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, conquer a large portion of Spain.

229. The Romans wage a successful war against the Greek kingdom of Illyria, extending their power across the Adriatic.

225–222. Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul by the Romans.

221. Antigonus Doson, ruler of Macedon, crushes Cleomenes III. at Sellasia ; the power of Sparta completely broken.

220. The Ætolian League makes war on the Achæan League (Social War).

219. Hannibal begins the second Punic War by laying siege to Saguntum ; fall of the city.*

219–217. Victorious campaigns of Philip V. of Macedon against the Ætolian League.

218. March of Hannibal into Italy. He defeats the Romans on the Ticinus and Trebia.

217. Hannibal destroys the army of Flaminius at Lake Thrasymenus. The Romans appoint Fabius Maximus dictator to oppose the Carthaginians.

216. Hannibal annihilates the Roman army, under Varro and L. Æmilius Paulus, in the battle of Cannæ. Capua joins the cause of Hannibal, who makes the city his headquarters.

214. Rome becomes involved in her first conflict with Macedon. Philip V., having allied himself with Hannibal, begins the war.

213. Aratus is poisoned by Philip V. of Macedon.

212. The Romans, under Marcellus, take Syracuse after a siege of two years.

211. Hannibal threatens Rome. He loses Capua. The Ætolian League and its allies join Rome against Macedon.

* The beginning of the second Punic War is often reckoned from 218, the year of Hannibal's invasion of Italy.

208. Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar, suspending his operations against Scipio,* in Spain, sets out for Italy to relieve his brother Hannibal.
207. Hasdrubal is overwhelmed and slain on the Metaurus.
Philopœmen, the general of the Achæan League (in alliance with Macedon), achieves a signal victory over the Spartans at Mantinea.
206. Scipio completes the destruction of the Carthaginian power in Spain.
205. Peace between Rome and Macedon.
204. Scipio carries the war against Carthage into Africa.
202. Scipio Africanus conquers Hannibal at Zama, and completely breaks the Carthaginian power.
201. End of the second Punic War. Rome enters upon a war for the resubjugation of the Boii and Insubres of Cisalpine Gaul, set free by the Carthaginian invasion.
200. Outbreak of the second war between Rome and Macedon.
198. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, conquers Cœle-Syria and Palestine from Egypt.
197. The Romans, under Flamininus, overwhelm Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ, and force him to a humiliating peace.
196. Flamininus proclaims the freedom of Greece.
192. Antiochus the Great, in alliance with the Ætolians, takes up arms against Rome.
191. Defeat of Antiochus by the Romans, under Acilius Glabrio, at Thermopylæ. Rome completes the resubjugation of Cisalpine Gaul.
The Achæan League attains its greatest extension, embracing the whole of the Peloponnesus.
190. The Romans, under Scipio,† vanquish Antiochus the Great at Magnesia (at the foot of Mt. Sipylus), and force him to relinquish the greater part of Asia Minor. (Nearly all of the conquered territory is annexed to the kingdom of Pergamus.)
183. Philopœmen, having marched against the Messenians, falls into their hands, and is forced to put an end to his life.
171. Perseus, king of Macedon, begins his struggle with Rome.
168. Complete defeat of Perseus by the Romans, under L. Æmilius Paulus, at Pydna. End of the Macedonian kingdom.
167. Deportation of a thousand of the principal Achæans by the Romans.

* The future Scipio Africanus. † Scipio Asiaticus.

167. The Asmoneans take up arms against Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria.
165 (*Hitzig, Schürer, Wellhausen*). Judas Maccabæus enters Jerusalem, and purifies the Temple.
160. Judas Maccabæus falls in battle.
149. Beginning of the third Punic War.
147 (*about*). The Lusitanian leader Viriathus achieves his first great victory over the Romans.
146. Destruction of Carthage by the younger Scipio Africanus.
The Achæan League succumbs to the Roman arms. Destruction of Corinth by the consul Mummius. End of Greek independence.
141 (*Schürer*). Simon Maccabæus conquers the citadel of Jerusalem.
140. Simon Maccabæus is proclaimed hereditary prince of the Jews; the office of high priest to be permanently united with the princely dignity.
140 or 139. The war of Rome against Viriathus is ended by the assassination of the Lusitanian leader.
135. Assassination of Simon Maccabæus. He is succeeded by his son, John Hyrcanus.
134–133. Siege of Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, king of Syria.
134–132. Servile War in Sicily.
133. Numantia succumbs to the younger Scipio Africanus.
Attalus III. of Pergamus bequeaths his kingdom, embracing a great part of Asia Minor, to the Romans.
Tiberius Gracchus attempts his agrarian reforms in Rome.
125–121. The Romans conquer the S. E. portion of Transalpine Gaul.
123–121. Political and agrarian agitations of Caius Gracchus.
113. The advancing hordes of the Cimbri and Teutones begin to menace the Roman dominions.
111. Beginning of the war of Rome against Jugurtha, king of Numidia.
109. Metellus takes command of the Roman forces against Jugurtha.
109 (*about*). John Hyrcanus takes and destroys the city of Samaria.
109–105. The Cimbri and their allies completely overthrow the Roman arms in Gaul.
106. Marius successfully terminates the Jugurthine War.
105 (*Munk, Schürer, Wellhausen*). John Hyrcanus is succeeded by his son, Aristobulus, who assumes the title of king of Judea.
104. Aristobulus is succeeded by his brother, Alexander Jannæus.

102. Marius overwhelms the Teutones and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextiæ.
102–99. Second Servile War in Sicily.
101. Marius annihilates the Cimbri on the Raudian Fields.
90–88. Marsic or Social War, a struggle of the Italian peoples against Rome.
88. Mithridates, king of Pontus, takes up arms against Rome, and overruns Asia Minor.
Beginning of the war between Sulla and Marius.
87. Sulla passes over into Greece to conduct the war against Mithridates. Bloody proscriptions by Marius and Cinna.
86. Death of Marius. Sulla takes the revolted city of Athens, and defeats the forces of Mithridates at Chæronea.
85. Successes of the Romans against Mithridates in Asia.
84. Close of the first Mithridatic War.
83. Sulla engages in a war with the Marian party in Italy. Beginning of the second Mithridatic War.
82. Sulla crushes the Marian party, and becomes dictator. Close of the second Mithridatic War.
80 (*close of 81?*). The Marian leader Sertorius sets up an independent state in Spain.
79. Sulla lays down his dictatorship.
74. Beginning of the third Mithridatic War; the Romans give the command of their forces to Lucullus.
73. Rising of the gladiators under Spartacus (third Servile War).
72. Murder of Sertorius. Pompey restores order in Spain.
Lucullus drives Mithridates from his dominions. The king takes refuge with Tigranes, king of Armenia.
71. Spartacus is defeated and slain by the forces of Crassus.
69. Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes at Tigranocerta; fall of that city.
67. Victorious advance of Mithridates.
Pompey subdues the pirates of Cilicia.
66. Pompey completely vanquishes Mithridates.
65. Close of the third Mithridatic War.
Pompey deposes Antiochus XIII., putting an end to the kingdom of the Seleucidæ (kingdom of Syria).
64. Pompey takes possession of Syria.
63. Pompey, having intervened in the contest between the brothers John Hyrcanus II. and Aristobulus II., and decided in favor of Hyrcanus, besieges Aristobulus in Jerusalem, takes the city, and makes Judea tributary to Rome.

63. Mithridates puts an end to his life.
Conspiracy of Catiline; frustrated by Cicero.
62. Defeat and death of Catiline.
60. Formation of the first Triumvirate by Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.
58. Cæsar enters upon his Gallic wars. The Helvetii, having migrated into Gaul, are defeated by him. He defeats the German chief Ariovistus.
57. Cæsar conquers the Belgi.
55. Cæsar invades Britain.
54. Second expedition of Cæsar into Britain.
53. Defeat and death of Crassus in the war against the Parthians.
52. Rising of the Gauls under Vercingetorix. He is besieged by Cæsar in his stronghold Alesia, which is forced to surrender.
51. Cæsar completes the subjugation of Gaul.
49. Outbreak of the war between Cæsar and Pompey.
48. Cæsar triumphs over Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompey flees to Egypt, where he is murdered.
48–47. War of Cæsar in Egypt (Alexandrine War).
47. Cæsar vanquishes Pharnaces, king of Bosporus.
46. The Pompeians in Africa are overwhelmed by Cæsar in the battle of Thapsus. Juba, king of Numidia, and Cato put an end to their lives.
Reformation of the calendar by Cæsar.
45. Cæsar crushes the Pompeians in Spain in the battle of Munda. He is made dictator for life.
44. Murder of Cæsar by Brutus, Cassius, and other conspirators. Contest for power between Antony and Octavius. Cicero's eloquence secures the triumph of Octavius in Rome.
44–43. Antony takes up arms against the government, and besieges Decius Brutus in Mutina (Mutinensian War). His forces are overthrown by those of the Senate.
43. Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus form the second Triumvirate. Proscriptions of the Triumvirs; Cicero put to death.
42. Octavius and Antony overwhelm Cassius and Brutus in the two battles of Philippi.
41–40. War in Italy between Octavius and the party of Antony (Perusian War).
40.* Antony and Octavius proclaim Herod I. (founder of the Idumæan dynasty) king of Judea.

* See Schürer, "Lehrbuch der neutestamentlichen Zeitgeschichte," p. 184, note. Herod was in Rome at the time, and landed in Syria in 39.

38–36. Naval war between Octavius and Sextus Pompeius, who is completely defeated.
37. Conquest of Jerusalem by Herod; fall of the Asmonean house.
36. Fall of Lepidus.
31. War between Octavius and Antony. Naval victory of Octavius off Actium. He becomes master of the Roman world. Flight of Antony with Cleopatra to Egypt.
30. Death of Antony and Cleopatra; end of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Egypt is annexed to the Roman dominions.
27. Octavius receives the title of Augustus.
24. Unsuccessful expedition of Ælius Gallus into Arabia.
19. Agrippa effects the final subjugation of the Cantabri; Rome mistress of the whole Spanish peninsula.
15. Drusus and Tiberius subdue the Rhætians and Vindelicians.
12–9. Victorious campaigns of Drusus against the Germans.
9. Tiberius completes the subjugation of Pannonia.
4. Death of Herod the Great.

A. D.

9. Arminius, the leader of the Cherusci, annihilates the army of Quintilius Varus in the Teutoburg Forest.
14. Death of Augustus. He is succeeded by Tiberius.
14–16. Germanicus repeatedly invades Germany, and finally triumphs over Arminius.
26. Tiberius quits Rome, leaving the conduct of affairs to Sejanus.
29–33. Date of the Crucifixion variously placed by theologians within this period.
31. Fall and execution of Sejanus.
37. Caligula succeeds Tiberius as emperor.
41. Murder of Caligula. Accession of Claudius.
41–44. All Palestine united under Herod Agrippa I.
43. The Romans begin the conquest of Britain.
50–51. Caractacus, king of the Silures in Britain, is betrayed to the Romans, and brought a prisoner to Rome.
54. Claudius is poisoned by his wife Agrippina. Accession of her son Nero.
61. Revolt in Britain under Boadicea. She is vanquished by Suetonius Paulinus.
64. Great fire in Rome. First persecution of the Christians.
65. Piso's conspiracy against Nero. The emperor orders the death of Seneca and Lucan.
66. Rising of the Jews against the Roman rule.
67–68. Victorious campaigns of Vespasian against the Jews.

68. Vindex, Galba, Otho, and other commanders rebel against Nero. March of Galba upon Rome. Death of Nero. Accession of Galba.

69. Otho puts an end to the reign of Galba, and becomes emperor. He succumbs to the arms of Vitellius, who mounts the throne. Vitellius is overthrown and succeeded by Vespasian.

69–70. Insurrection of the Batavi under Claudius Civilis.

70. Siege and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

78–79. Agricola extends the Roman dominion in Britain to the Tyne.

79. Titus succeeds his father Vespasian.
Herculaneum and Pompeii are overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius.

80. Titus dedicates the Colosseum, the work of Vespasian.

80–81. Agricola advances the Roman frontiers in Britain to the Frith of Forth.

81. Titus is succeeded by his brother Domitian.

83–84. Victorious campaigns of Agricola against the Caledonians.

86–90. The Dacians, under Decebalus, wage a successful war against the Romans.

96. Murder of Domitian. The Roman Senate raises Nerva to the throne.

98. Nerva is succeeded by Trajan.

101–106. Wars of Trajan with Decebalus, ending in the conquest of Dacia.

115. Trajan, in a war against Parthia, adds Armenia and Mesopotamia to the Roman dominions. The Roman Empire attains its greatest extension. (See 117.)

117. Hadrian succeeds Trajan. He relinquishes the conquests made by Trajan in the Parthian War.

131–135 or **136.** Insurrection of the Jews under Bar Cocheba. (Followed by the complete dispersion of the people.)

138. Hadrian is succeeded by Antoninus Pius.

161. Death of Antoninus. Accession of Marcus Aurelius, who makes Lucius Verus his associate in the empire. (Death of Verus, about beginning of 169.

161–166. War between Parthia and Rome.

166 (*about*)**–180.** War between the Romans and the Germanic tribes of the Marcomanni and Quadi.

177. Persecution of the Christians in Gaul.

180. Marcus Aurelius is succeeded by his son Commodus. Beginning of the period of Rome's rapid decline.

192. Murder of Commodus.
193. Reign of Pertinax, who is slain by the prætorians. Didius Julianus purchases the imperial dignity. Albinus, Septimius Severus, and Niger are invested with the purple by their legions. Fall of Didius Julianus and accession of Severus.
194. Severus triumphs in the East over his rival Niger. Byzantium holds out against Severus.
196. Fall of Byzantium.
197. Severus crushes Albinus in Gaul.
198. Victorious advance of Septimius Severus against the Parthians.
208–209. Septimius Severus overruns Caledonia.
211. Death of Septimius Severus. He is succeeded by his sons, Caracalla (Caracallus) and Geta.
212. Murder of Geta by Caracalla.
213. First campaign of the Romans against the Alemanni.
217. Murder of Caracalla. Macrinus is proclaimed emperor.
218. Elagabalus overthrows Macrinus, and succeeds him.
222. Murder of Elagabalus. Accession of Alexander Severus.
226. Overthrow of the Parthian kingdom by Ardeshir (Artaxerxes), who founds the new Persian kingdom of the Sassanidæ.
231–233. War of Alexander Severus against the Persians.
235. Murder of Alexander Severus. Accession of Maximin.
238. Rebellion against Maximin in the province of Africa; the proconsul Gordian and his son are raised to the imperial dignity; they are overthrown. The Senate proclaims Pupienus Maximus and Balbinus joint emperors. Advance of Maximin into Italy. The third Gordian is associated with Pupienus Maximus and Balbinus in the empire. Murder of Maximin before Aquileia. Murder of Pupienus Maximus and Balbinus. Gordian becomes ruler of the Roman world.
241. Victorious advance of the Persian king Sapor I. against the Roman dominions.
242. Gordian defeats the Persians.
244. Murder of Gordian. Accession of Philip the Arabian.
249. Overthrow of Philip. Accession of Decius.
250. Persecution of the Christians by order of Decius.
The Goths penetrate into the Roman dominions as far as Thrace, and take Philippopolis.
251. Defeat and death of Decius in the war against the Goths. Accession of Gallus.
253. Æmilianus assumes the purple.

254. Murder of Gallus. Valerian marches against Æmilianus. Death of Æmilianus.
254–268. Reigns of Valerian and his son Gallienus, marked by the invasions of the Goths, Franks, Alemanni, and the Persian king Sapor, and by numerous rebellions in the empire. (Gallienus associate of his father in the government. Valerian prisoner of the Persians from about 260.)
268. Accession of Claudius II.
269. Claudius II. is victorious over the Goths at Naissus, in Mœsia.
270. Aurelian succeeds Claudius II. He successfully opposes the Goths in Pannonia. The Alemanni invade Italy.
271. The Alemanni in Italy are overwhelmed by Aurelian.
272–273. Aurelian vanquishes Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.
275. Assassination of Aurelian. Accession of Tacitus.
276. Death of the emperor Tacitus. Reign of Florian.
276–282. Reign of Probus; he defeats the Germans, Sarmatians, and other enemies.
282. Accession of Carus.
283. Victorious campaign of Carus against Persia. Death of Carus; his sons, Carinus (the associate of his father in the government) and Numerian, joint emperors.
284. Murder of Numerian. Diocletian is proclaimed emperor.
285. Murder of Carinus.
286. Diocletian makes Maximian his colleague in the empire.
292. Galerius and Constantius Chlorus are appointed "Cæsars" by Diocletian and Maximian (the "Augusti"). Partition of the empire between the four.
303. Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
305. Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian. Galerius and Constantius Chlorus become "Augusti." Maximin and Severus are appointed "Cæsars."
306. Death of Constantius Chlorus. His son, Constantine the Great, becomes "Cæsar." Severus is raised to the rank of "Augustus." Maxentius, son of Maximian, assumes the purple. Maximian resumes the title of "Augustus."
307. Fall of Severus. Licinius is made "Augustus."
308. Constantine and Maximin are proclaimed "Augusti."
310. Maximian suffers death by order of Constantine.
311. Death of Galerius.
312. Constantine marches into Italy, vanquishes Maxentius, and becomes sole ruler of the western half of the Roman world.
313. Constantine and Licinius proclaim toleration for the Christian

religion. Licinius overthrows Maximin and unites the eastern half of the Roman Empire under his sceptre.

314. First war between Constantine and Licinius.

323. Constantine overwhelms Licinius and becomes sole master of the Roman world.

325. Council of Nice, the first general council; condemnation of Arius by the followers of Athanasius.

330. Transfer of the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).

337. Death of Constantine. Partition of the Roman Empire between his sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius.

340. Constantine II. makes war on Constans, and is slain. Constans becomes lord of the principal portion of the Roman Empire, Constantius ruling in the East.

341 (*about*). Ulfilas becomes bishop of the Goths.

350. Magnentius proclaims himself emperor, and overthrows Constans.

351. Magnentius is defeated by Constantius in the battle of Mursa.

353. Magnentius succumbs to the arms of Constantius, who becomes sole emperor. Constantius convokes the synod of Arles for the condemnation of Athanasius.

355 Council of Milan; condemnation of Athanasius by the Arians.

356–359. Victorious career of Julian against the Alemanni and Franks.

360. Julian is proclaimed emperor in Gaul.

361. Death of Constantius.

363. Campaign of Julian against Sapor II. of Persia. The emperor is slain. He is succeeded by Jovian, who purchases peace of Sapor by sacrificing the Roman frontiers.

364. Jovian is succeeded by Valentinian I., who appoints his brother, Valens, his associate in the empire, assigning to him the East.

374. The Huns pass the Volga, and overpower the Alani, who join them.

Ambrose is elected bishop of Milan.

375. Death of Valentinian I. He is succeeded by his son, Gratian (appointed "Augustus" in 367), who is forced to acknowledge his brother, Valentinian II. (4 or 5 years of age), his associate in the empire.

375–376. The Huns force the Ostrogoths into submission, and oblige the Visigoths to seek shelter in the Roman dominions south of the Danube.

378. The Goths overwhelm the army of Valens near Adrianople; death of the emperor.
379. Gratian assigns the sovereignty of the East to Theodosius the Great.
381. Council of Constantinople (second general council).
383. Gratian is overthrown by Maximus. (Valentinian II. retains the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum.)
387. Maximus expels Valentinian II. from Italy.
388. Theodosius the Great overthrows Maximus. Valentinian II. becomes sole ruler of the West.
392. Murder of Valentinian II. by Arbogast, who places Eugenius on the throne of the West.
394. Theodosius the Great vanquishes Eugenius and Arbogast, and unites the whole Roman Empire under his sway.
395. Death of Theodosius the Great. He is succeeded by his sons, Arcadius and Honorius, the former as emperor of the East, and the latter of the West; final division of the Roman Empire into the Byzantine and Western Empires.
Augustine is elected bishop of Hippo.
401. Alaric, king of the Visigoths, invades Italy.
402.* Stilicho, the general of Honorius, defeats Alaric at Pollentia, and saves Italy.
405. Rhadagaisus, at the head of a host of Ostrogoths, Vandals, Suevi, Burgundians, and other barbarians, invades Italy. He is vanquished by Stilicho.
405 (*about*). Jerome completes his Latin version of the Bible.
406. The Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and Burgundians cross the Rhine and invade Gaul.
408. Theodosius II. succeeds Arcadius in the Byzantine Empire.
Stilicho is put to death by Honorius.
409. The Vandals, Suevi, and Alani enter Spain.
410. The Visigoths, under Alaric, pillage Rome.
412. The Visigoths enter Gaul.
415 (*about*)–418. The Visigoths lay the foundations of their dominion in Spain.
418. The Visigoths obtain possession of a large portion of Aquitania.
423. Death of Honorius. Usurpation of Joannes.

* Felix Dahn, "Urgeschichte der germanischen und romanischen Völker," 1881. The chronology of this period is very obscure. The date commonly assigned for the battle of Pollentia is 403. Hertzberg, in his "Geschichte des römischen Kaiserreichs," agrees with Dahn.

425. Fall of Joannes. Valentinian III. ascends the throne of the West under the regency of his mother Placidia.
429. The Vandals, under Genseric, invade Africa.
430–431. Bonifacius unsuccessfully opposes the Vandals in Africa.
431. Council of Ephesus (third general council).
432. Bonifacius perishes in the struggle with his rival Aëtius.
439. Genseric becomes master of Carthage.
441. The Huns, under Attila, pass the Danube and invade Illyricum.
449. Landing of the Jutish band of Hengist and Horsa in Britain.
Council of Ephesus ("robbers' synod").
450. Death of Theodosius II.
451. The Romans, under Aëtius, and the Visigoths, successfully encounter Attila on the field of Châlons. Retreat of Attila from Gaul.
Council of Chalcedon (fourth general council).
452. Attila ravages Italy; Rome is saved by its bishop, Leo the Great.
455. Petronius Maximus murders Valentinian III. and usurps the throne of the West. Fall of Maximus. The Vandals, under Genseric, pillage Rome. Avitus is proclaimed emperor of the West.
456. Avitus is deposed by Ricimer.
457. Ricimer places Majorian on the throne of the West.
461. Ricimer deposes Majorian, and makes Libius Severus nominal emperor.
465. Death of Libius Severus. Ricimer continues to wield the supreme power.
467. Anthemius is made emperor of the West.
468. The Byzantine emperor, Leo I., supported by the Western Empire, makes a great but unsuccessful effort against the Vandals.
472. Fall of Anthemius. Reign of Olybrius.
473–474. Glycerius emperor of the West.
474–475. Julius Nepos emperor of the West.
475. Romulus Augustulus is made emperor of the West.
476. Odoacer, a chief of German mercenaries, dethrones Romulus Augustulus, and puts an end to the Western Empire. Odoacer assumes the title of king of Italy.
486. Victory of Clovis, king of the Franks, over Syagrius at Soissons, which puts an end to the Roman dominion in Gaul.
489. Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, invades Italy.
490–493. Odoacer is besieged by Theodoric in Ravenna, and forced to surrender. Theodoric king of Italy. Murder of Odoacer.

496. Clovis vanquishes the Alemanni. Baptism of Clovis.
507–508. Clovis defeats the Visigoths near Poitiers, and makes himself master of nearly all Aquitania.
511. Death of Clovis; partition of the Frankish possessions between his sons.
526 (*about*). Boëthius is put to death by order of Theodoric.
526. Death of Theodoric.
Destruction of Antioch by an earthquake.
527. Justinian ascends the Byzantine throne.
529. Publication of the Code of Justinian.
530 (*about*). Foundation of the order of Benedictines.
533. Belisarius, the general of Justinian, destroys the Vandal kingdom in Africa.
534. The Franks overthrow the Burgundian kingdom.
535. Belisarius is sent by Justinian to recover Italy from the Ostrogoths. He conquers Sicily.
536. Belisarius enters Rome.
537–538. Vitiges, king of the Ostrogoths, unsuccessfully besieges Belisarius in Rome.
540 (*about beginning of*). Belisarius obtains possession of Ravenna, the stronghold of Vitiges.
540. Chosroes I., king of Persia, invades Syria.
541–542. Belisarius successfully opposes Chosroes.
552. Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, is defeated and slain by the forces of Narses, the successor of Belisarius.
553. Narses puts an end to the Ostrogothic power in Italy, which is annexed to the Byzantine Empire.
Council of Constantinople (fifth general council).
554. Italy is overrun by the Alemanni and Franks; destruction of their forces.
558–561. The Frankish empire reunited under Clotaire I.; again divided on his death.
565. Justinian is succeeded by Justin II.
566 (*about*). The Lombards, under Alboin, with the aid of the Avars, destroy the kingdom of the Gepidæ in Pannonia.
568. Establishment of the exarchate of Ravenna by the Byzantines.
568–572. Alboin establishes the Lombard kingdom in Italy.
582–602. Reign of the Byzantine emperor Mauritius; wars with the Persians and Avars.
597. Augustin, dispatched by Pope Gregory the Great, begins the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons.

611–616. Chosroes II., king of Persia, conquers Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor from the Byzantines. (See 622, 627.)

613. Clotaire II. reunites the whole Frankish empire. (The realm again divided during his reign.)

622. The Byzantine emperor Heraclius enters upon his victorious career against the Persians.

Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina—the Hegira.

627. The forces of Chosroes II. are overthrown by those of Heraclius at Nineveh.

628. Fall of Chosroes II.

629. Mecca submits to Mohammed. He invades Palestine.

631. The Frankish empire is reunited under Dagobert I. (Again divided on his death, 638.)

632. Death of Mohammed. Accession of Abubekr, the first caliph. His forces advance to the conquest of Syria.

634. Death of Abubekr. Accession of Omar.

635. The Saracens break the power of the Persian monarchy in the battle of Cadesia.

636 (*about close of*). The Saracens complete the conquest of Syria and Palestine.

639–641. Amru, the general of Omar, conquers Egypt from the Byzantines.

642. Victory of the Saracens at Nehavend, which places Persia in their power. (Death of the last king of the Sassanidæ, 651.)

644. Assassination of Omar. Accession of Othman.

656. Assassination of Othman. Accession of Ali.

661. Moawiyah founds the Ommiyade dynasty of caliphs. (Damascus made the seat of the caliphate.)

680 (*about*). The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Mœsia.*

680–681. Council of Constantinople (sixth general council).

687. Pepin of Héristal extends his sway over the whole Frankish empire.

697. Establishment of the dogate in Venice.

711. The Saracens, under the lead of Tarik, pass into Spain, and overwhelm Roderic, king of the Visigoths, at Xerez de la Frontera. (The conquest of the peninsula completed within three years.)

719. The Saracens take Narbonne.

726. First edict of the Byzantine emperor Leo the Isaurian respecting images.

---

* Modern Bulgaria.

730. Prohibition of image worship in the Byzantine dominions.
732. Battle of Poitiers ; Charles Martel overwhelms the Saracens, and saves the Frankish empire.
750. Overthrow of the Ommiyade dynasty of caliphs by the Abbassides.
751. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel, deposes Childeric III., the last of the Merovingians, and assumes the title of king of the Franks, founding the Carlovingian dynasty.
752. The Lombards, under Astolphus, put an end to the exarchate of Ravenna.
755. Pepin the Short vanquishes Astolphus, and invests Pope Stephen II. with Ravenna, the Pentapolis, and other places wrested from the Lombards; creation of the Papal States.
756. Foundation of the Ommiyade kingdom (afterward caliphate) of Cordova by Abderrahman.
762 (*about*). Foundation of Bagdad by Al-Mansour. (The city soon after made the seat of the caliphate.)
768. Pepin the Short is succeeded by his sons, Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman.
771. Death of Carloman; Charlemagne sole king of the Franks.
772. Charlemagne enters upon his wars against the Saxons.
774. Charlemagne vanquishes Desiderius, and puts an end to the Lombard kingdom. He is crowned king of Italy.
778. Charlemagne invades Spain. Disaster of Roncesvalles.
780. Irene assumes the government of the Byzantine Empire in the name of her son, Constantine VI. (Constantine dethroned, 797.)
785. Wittikind, the leader of the Saxons, submits to Charlemagne.
786. Accession of the caliph Haroun al-Rashid.
787. Second council of Nice (seventh general council); condemnation of the Iconoclasts.
788. Charlemagne brings Bavaria completely under the Frankish sway.
789 (*about*). First recorded inroad of the Northmen into England.
791–796. Charlemagne destroys the power of the Avars.
800. Coronation of Charlemagne as emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
813. The Bulgarian khan Krumn menaces Constantinople.
Accession of the caliph Al-Mamoun.
814. Death of Charlemagne ; he is succeeded by his son, Louis *le Débonnaire*.

826 (*about*). Ansgar enters upon his missionary labors among the Northmen.

827. Egbert, king of Wessex, establishes his overlordship over the states of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy.

The Saracens begin the conquest of Sicily from the Byzantines.

833. Louis *le Débonnaire* in the power of his rebellious sons.

840. Death of Louis *le Débonnaire;* he is succeeded by his sons, Lothaire (emperor), Louis the German, and Charles the Bald.

841. Defeat of Lothaire by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontenailles (Fontenay).

842. The council of Constantinople gives a final sanction to image worship.

843. Partition of the Frankish empire by the treaty of Verdun between the sons of Louis *le Débonnaire:* Italy and a region west of the Rhine and the Alps allotted to Lothaire; Germany, to Louis the German; France, to Charles the Bald.

845. The Northmen pillage Paris.

846. The Saracens appear before Rome.

851. Victory of Ethelwulf over the Northmen at Ockley.

862. The Varangian chief Rurik lays the foundations of the Russian Empire at Novgorod.

863. Cyril and Methodius undertake the conversion of the Moravians.

863 (864 ?). Bogoris, khan of the Bulgarians, embraces Christianity.

865. First naval expedition of the Varangians against Constantinople.

866. Accession of Alfonso the Great of Asturias.

867. Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, convenes a synod which excommunicates the pope. Basil I. inaugurates the Macedonian dynasty in the Byzantine Empire.

869–870. Eighth general council, held at Constantinople.

870–894. Reign of Svatopluk in Moravia.

871. Accession of Alfred the Great.

874. The Northmen settle in Iceland.

878. Victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at Edington; baptism of Guthrum.

The Saracens take Syracuse, and become masters of Sicily.

879. Foundation of the kingdom of Cisjurane Burgundy.

884 (*about the close of*)–887. Reunion of the empire of Charlemagne under Charles the Fat.

885–886. Siege of Paris by the Northmen.

887. Deposition of Charles the Fat.

888. Complete and final disruption of the Carlovingian empire. Foundation of the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy.
891. Arnulf, king of Germany, defeats the Northmen at Louvain.
894 (*about*). The Magyars (Hungarians) cross the Carpathians, and occupy the basin of the Theiss.
901. Death of Alfred the Great; he is succeeded by his son, Edward the Elder.
909. Establishment of the Fatimite caliphate in Africa.
911. End of the Carlovingian dynasty in Germany. The Germans elect Conrad, duke of Franconia, their king.
Charles the Simple, king of France, grants Normandy as a duchy to the Northman Rollo.
912-961. Reign of Abderrahman III. of Cordova; the Arab realm in Spain at the height of its splendor.
918. Death of Conrad, king of Germany.
919. Henry the Fowler is elected king of Germany, inaugurating the Saxon dynasty.
925. Athelstan succeeds his father, Edward the Elder, in England.
933. Victory of Henry the Fowler over the Hungarians at Merseburg.
The kingdoms of Cisjurane and Transjurane Burgundy are united into one realm, the kingdom of Arles.
936. Accession of Otho the Great in Germany and of Louis *d'Outremer* in France.
937. Athelstan defeats the Danes and Scots at Brunanburh.
951. Otho the Great dethrones Berenger II., king of Italy.
952. Otho I. reinstates Berenger II. as his feudatory.
955. Otho I. vanquishes the Hungarians on the Lech.
961. Final dethronement of Berenger II. by Otho I.; the crown of Italy passes from the descendants of Charlemagne to the sovereigns of Germany.
962. Coronation of Otho the Great as emperor of the Romans by Pope John XII.; establishment of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation.
963-969. Reign of the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus Phocas, marked by victorious campaigns, conducted by himself and his general John Zimisces, against the Saracens in Asia. John Zimisces murders the emperor, and takes possession of the throne.
966. Miecislas, ruler of Poland, embraces Christianity.
969. Conquest of Egypt by the Fatimites.
973. Otho II. succeeds his father, Otho I., in the German Empire.

978. Victorious advance of Otho II. into France.
981–982. War of Otho II. against the Saracens and Greeks in South Italy. His army is finally overthrown.
983. Otho II. of Germany is succeeded by his infant son, Otho III.
987. End of the Carlovingian line of kings in France. Hugh Capet inaugurates the Capetian dynasty.
988. Vladimir the Great of Russia embraces Christianity.
991. Ethelred II. of England pays tribute to the Danes.
997. Death of Gejza, the first Christian monarch of Hungary.
The doge of Venice assumes the title of duke of Dalmatia.
998. Crescentius, having usurped power in Rome, is overcome and put to death by Otho III.
1000. Meeting between Otho III. and Boleslas the Valiant, ruler of Poland, at Gnesen. Otho founds the archbishopric of Gnesen.
Stephen, ruler of Hungary, receives the royal dignity from Pope Sylvester II.
1001. First invasion of India by Mahmoud of Ghuzni.
1002. Henry II. succeeds Otho III. in the German Empire.
Massacre of the Danes in England.
1013. Sweyn, king of Denmark, becomes master of England.
1014. Death of Sweyn ; restoration of Ethelred II.
1016. Death of Ethelred II. Contest for the possession of England between his son, Edmund Ironside, and Canute, son of Sweyn. Death of Edmund.
1017. Canute becomes king of all England (having succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1016).
1018. The Byzantine emperor Basil II. completes the destruction of the Bulgarian realm. (See 1186.)
1019–1054. Reign of Yaroslav in Russia. (The country on his death partitioned into various principalities.)
1020. Death of the Persian poet Firdusi.
1024. Death of Henry II., emperor of Germany. Conrad II. inaugurates the Franconian dynasty.
1027. Conrad II. formally cedes Schleswig to the Danes.
1028. Invasion of Norway by Canute.
1031. End of the Ommiyade caliphate of Cordova.
1032. Extinction of the line of Arletan kings.
1033. Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, having acquired Castile (1028), erects it into an independent kingdom.
1033–1034. Conrad II. establishes his dominion over the Arletan territories.

1035. Death of Canute ; his sons, Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute, lords of England.
Aragon is separated from Navarre and made an independent kingdom.

1036 or 1037. Death of the Arabian physician and philosopher Avicenna.

1037. Harold becomes sole ruler of England.

1037–1050 (*about*). The Seljuks, under Togrul Beg, establish their dominion in Persia.

1039. Henry III. succeeds his father, Conrad II., in Germany.
Macbeth kills Duncan, and becomes king of the Scots.

1040. Hardicanute becomes king of England.

1041. The Normans conquer most of Apulia from the Byzantines.

1042. Death of Hardicanute; end of the Danish rule in England. Edward the Confessor succeeds to the throne.

1046. The emperor Henry III. holds a council at Sutri, puts aside the rival claimants to the pontificate, and himself appoints a new pope, Clement II.

1054. Complete separation of the Greek and Latin Churches.

1055. Togrul Beg, sultan of the Seljuks, establishes his authority in the dominions of the caliph of Bagdad, who retains the nominal exercise of power.

1056. Henry IV. succeeds his father, Henry III., in Germany under the regency of his mother, Agnes.

1057. The first of the Comneni ascends the Byzantine throne.

1059. Nicholas II. decrees that the election of the pope be henceforth vested in the college of cardinals. The pope confirms Robert Guiscard in the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria.

1061. The Normans, under Robert Guiscard and his brother Roger, engage in the conquest of Sicily from the Saracens.

1062. Anno, archbishop of Cologne, seizes the person of the young emperor Henry IV. and the reins of government.

1066. Harold II. succeeds Edward the Confessor. The Norwegians invade England, and are defeated by Harold. William, duke of Normandy, invades England, overthrows Harold in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, and conquers the kingdom.

1071. The Seljuk sultan, Alp Arslan, defeats and takes prisoner the Byzantine emperor, Romanus Diogenes.

1072. Roger Guiscard takes Palermo from the Saracens, and establishes his power in Sicily.
Malek Shah becomes sultan of the Seljuks.

1073. Election of Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand).
1074. Gregory VII. holds a council for the prohibition of simony and the marriage of the clergy.
1074–1084 (*about*). The Seljuks conquer Asia Minor and Syria. Rise of the sultanate of Roum.
1075. Gregory VII. holds a council which prohibits lay investiture. Beginning of the war between the emperor Henry IV. and the pope respecting investiture.
1076. Henry IV. holds a council at Worms which deposes Gregory VII. The pope, in union with the German princes, deposes the emperor.
1077. Henry IV. humbles himself before Gregory VII. at Canossa, and receives absolution. Election of a rival emperor in Germany, Rudolph of Swabia.
1080. Henry IV. holds a council which deposes Gregory VII., and elects Guibert (Antipope Clement III.) in his place. The war between Henry and Rudolph of Swabia is terminated by the death of the latter.
1081. Henry IV. is foiled in an expedition against Rome. Hermann of Luxemburg is set up as emperor in opposition to Henry.
Alexis Comnenus takes Constantinople, and places himself on the Byzantine throne. Robert Guiscard makes war on Alexis, and defeats his forces at Durazzo.
1084. Henry IV. besieges Gregory VII. in the castle of Sant' Angelo. Robert Guiscard advances and delivers the pope.
1085. Conquest of Toledo from the Moors by Alfonso the Valiant of Castile and Leon.
Death of Gregory VII. and Robert Guiscard.
1086. Completion of the Domesday Book under William the Conqueror.
1087. William the Conqueror is succeeded by his son William Rufus in England, and by his son Robert in Normandy.
1090–1102. The Almoravides of Morocco conquer most of Mohammedan Spain.
1092. Death of Malek Shah, followed by the complete disruption of the empire of the Seljuks.
1095. Pope Urban II. holds the councils of Piacenza and Clermont. Proclamation of a crusade for the recovery of the holy sepulchre.
1095 (*about*). Alfonso the Valiant of Castile and Leon erects Portugal into a county for Henry of Burgundy.

1096. Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and others lead hordes of undisciplined crusaders to destruction. Godfrey of Bouillon and his associates conduct their forces toward the Holy Land.

1097. The crusaders take Nicæa. They defeat the sultan of Iconium at Dorylæum. Baldwin of Flanders founds the principality of Edessa.

1098. The crusaders take Antioch, where they are unsuccessfully besieged by the Mussulmans.

1099. Bohemond establishes himself as prince of Antioch. Successful termination of the first crusade. Storming of Jerusalem, July 15. Godfrey of Bouillon is appointed ruler of the conquered city. Victory of the crusaders over the ruler of Egypt at Ascalon.

1100. Henry I. succeeds his brother, William Rufus, in England.

1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, makes war on his brother, Henry I., and invades England.

1106. Henry I. overthrows Robert, and secures Normandy.
Accession of Henry V. to the throne of Germany.

1108. Louis VI. succeeds his father, Philip I., in France.

1111. Henry V. arrests Pope Paschal II., and extorts his consent to the imperial right of investiture. Coronation of Henry by the pope.

1112. Paschal II. revokes his concessions to Henry V., who is excommunicated by the council of Vienne.

1115. Death of Matilda, countess of Tuscany. (Her dominions, originally destined by her for the church, are taken possession of by the emperor of Germany in 1116.)
Foundation of the Cistercian monastery of Clairvaux by St. Bernard.

1118 (*about*). Foundation of the order of Knights Templars.

1122. Henry V. concludes with Pope Calixtus II. the Concordat of Worms, which settles the contest respecting investiture, the emperor agreeing to the free election of bishops.

1123. First council of the Lateran (ninth general council).

1125. Death of the emperor Henry V.; end of the Franconian dynasty. Lothaire II., duke of Saxony, is elected his successor. Lothaire declares war to the house of Hohenstaufen.

1127. Roger II., count of Sicily, is recognized as duke of Apulia and Calabria, uniting the Norman conquests in Italy with Sicily.

1128. Conrad, duke of Franconia, of the house of Hohenstaufen, has himself crowned king of the Lombards in opposition to Lothaire II.

1132–1133. Expedition of Lothaire II. to Rome in support of Pope Innocent II. against the antipope Anacletus II.

1135. Death of Henry I. of England; he is succeeded by his nephew, Stephen.

Lothaire forces the house of Hohenstaufen into submission.

1136–1137. Successful expedition of Lothaire against the Italian cities and Roger II. of Sicily. Death of the emperor.

1137. Louis VII. succeeds his father, Louis VI., in France.

1138. David I. of Scotland, having invaded England, is defeated in the battle of the Standard.

Accession of Conrad III., the first of the Hohenstaufen emperors of Germany.

1138–1139. War between Conrad III. and Henry the Haughty, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, of the house of Guelph. Conrad gives Saxony to Albert the Bear, and Bavaria to Leopold IV. of Austria. Henry, after defeating Albert the Bear, dies, and leaves as his heir his son, Henry the Lion, a minor.

1139. Matilda (Maud), daughter of Henry I., and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, engages in a war with Stephen for the crown of England.

Affonso (Alfonso) Henriquez of Portugal gains a great victory over the Moors at Ourique. He assumes the royal dignity.

Second council of the Lateran (tenth general council); condemnation of Arnold of Brescia.

1140. Guelph (Welf) VI., uncle of Henry the Lion, attempting to secure possession of Bavaria, is defeated by the forces of Conrad III. at Weinsberg.

1141. King Stephen is taken prisoner by the party of Matilda.

1142. Conrad III. invests Henry the Lion with the duchy of Saxony. Death of Abélard.

1143. Republican revolution in Rome, evoked by the agitations of Arnold of Brescia.

1143–1180. Reign of Manuel Comnenus in the Byzantine Empire; wars with the Seljuks, Normans, and Hungarians.

1144. The sultan of Aleppo takes Edessa.

1145. Disruption of the Almoravide realm in Spain.

1146. St. Bernard preaches a crusade for the protection of the Holy Land against Noureddin, the new sultan of Aleppo.

Roger, king of Sicily, ravages the Byzantine dominions.

1146–*about* 1171. The Almohades of Morocco extend their sway over Mohammedan Spain.

1147. The emperor Conrad III. and Louis VII. of France engage in the second crusade.

1148. The crusaders unsuccessfully besiege Damascus.

1149. Return of the crusaders from the Holy Land.

1151. Union of Aragon and Catalonia.

1152. Marriage of Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, with Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Frederick I., Barbarossa, succeeds Conrad III. in Germany.

1153. Treaty between Stephen and Henry Plantagenet terminating the contest for the English throne; Henry to succeed on the death of Stephen.

1154. Death of King Stephen. Henry II. inaugurates the Plantagenet dynasty; a large portion of France united with the crown of England.

Frederick Barbarossa enters upon his first Italian expedition.

1155. Frederick I. re-establishes the papal authority in Rome. Pope Adrian IV. has Arnold of Brescia executed.

1156. Bavaria is restored to the house of Guelph, Henry the Lion being placed in possession.

Erection of Austria into a duchy.

1157. Frederick I. forces Poland to pay him homage.

1158. Frederick I. besieges and takes Milan.

1159. Death of Pope Adrian IV. Election of Alexander III. Frederick Barbarossa creates an antipope, Victor IV. (The first of several antipopes set up by the emperor against Alexander III.)

1159–1160. Siege and reduction of Crema by Frederick.

1160. Excommunication of Frederick by Alexander III.

1161–1162. Siege and destruction of Milan by Frederick.

1164. Enactment of the constitutions of Clarendon, directed against the power of the English clergy.

1167. Formation of the league of the Lombard cities against Frederick Barbarossa.

1169. The English begin the conquest of Ireland.

1170. Murder of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

1171. End of the Fatimite dynasty of caliphs in Egypt; Saladin takes possession of the country (nominally for Noureddin).

1174. William the Lion, king of Scotland, falls into the hands of the English, and is forced to acknowledge himself the vassal of Henry II.

1174–1183. Saladin, sultan of Egypt, conquers Syria and most of Mesopotamia from the successors of Noureddin.

1176. Frederick Barbarossa is vanquished by the forces of the Lombard League at Legnano.

1177. Frederick and Pope Alexander III. meet at Venice, and terminate their contest.

1179. Third council of the Lateran (eleventh general council); one of its canons condemns the Albigenses.

1180. Philip Augustus succeeds his father, Louis VII., in France.

Henry the Lion is placed under the ban of the empire. His Bavarian territories are assigned to the house of Wittelsbach. His Saxon dominions are partitioned.

1181. Fall of Henry the Lion.

1183. Peace of Constance between the emperor Frederick Barbarossa and the cities of the Lombard League, which secures their liberties.

1185. End of the dynasty of the Comneni in Constantinople.

1186. Marriage of Henry, son of Frederick Barbarossa, with Constance, heiress of the Two Sicilies.

Foundation of the Bulgaro-Wallachian realm.

1187. Saladin vanquishes the Christians at Tiberias, and overthrows the kingdom of Jerusalem.

1189. Frederick Barbarossa sets out on the third crusade. Guy of Lusignan, the dispossessed king of Jerusalem, lays siege to Acre; he is joined by bodies of crusaders from various parts of Europe.

Fresh troubles in Germany with Henry the Lion.

Richard Cœur-de-Lion succeeds his father, Henry II.

1190. Foundation of the order of Teutonic Knights.

Frederick Barbarossa, after defeating the forces of the sultan of Iconium, is drowned in the river Calycadnus. His son, Henry VI., becomes emperor of Germany. Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Philip Augustus engage in the crusade.

1191. Philip Augustus and Richard join in the siege of Acre, which falls.

1192. Richard concludes a truce with Saladin; on his return journey he is arrested in Austria.

1193. John Lackland, brother of Richard, attempts to usurp the crown of England.

1194. Richard, after having been prisonor of the emperor Henry VI. for more than a year, is ransomed by his subjects. He defeats Philip Augustus.

1194. Henry VI. puts an end to the Norman rule in the Two Sicilies, and establishes the Hohenstaufen dynasty there.

1195. Defeat of Alfonso the Noble, king of Castile, by the Moors at Alarcos.

1197. Death of Henry VI. of Germany; he leaves as heir an infant son, Frederick (II.).

1198. Philip of Swabia, brother of Henry VI., and Otho of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, are elected to the imperial throne of Germany by the Ghibellines and Guelphs respectively, and engage in a contest for the crown.

Pope Innocent III. summons Europe to a new crusade; preachings of Foulques de Neuilly.

Death of the Moorish philosopher Averroes.

1199. Richard Cœur-de-Lion is killed in a contest with one of his French vassals; he is succeeded by John Lackland.

1201. Baldwin of Flanders, Boniface of Montferrat, Simon de Montfort, and other princes engage in the fourth crusade.

1202. Venice, having agreed to transport the crusaders to the Holy Land, secures their services, in lieu of a portion of the payment, for the conquest of the rebellious city of Zara.

1202–1205. Philip Augustus wrests Normandy, Maine, Poitou, Anjou, and Touraine from King John of England.

1202–1206. Genghis Khan lays the foundations of a great Mongol empire.

1203. The Venetians and crusaders, under the command of the doge Enrico Dandolo, take Constantinople, and restore the deposed emperor Isaac Angelus.

1204. Revolution in Constantinople. The Venetians and crusaders take and pillage the city. Partition of the Byzantine territories. Foundation of the Latin Empire of the East, Baldwin of Flanders being raised to the throne. Alexis Comnenus founds the Greek realm of Trebizond.

Death of the Jewish theologian and philosopher Maimonides.

1206. Foundation of the Greek empire of Nicæa by Theodore Lascaris.

1208. Innocent III. proclaims a crusade against the Albigenses. He lays England under an interdict.

Assassination of Philip of Swabia, emperor of Germany, by Otho of Wittelsbach. Otho (IV.) of Brunswick is recognized as emperor.

1209. Massacre of the Albigenses by the crusaders at Béziers.

Foundation of the order of Franciscans.

1210–1211. The emperor Otho IV. attempts the conquest of the Two Sicilies from Frederick (II.) of Hohenstaufen.

1212. Frederick of Hohenstaufen, supported by Innocent III., engages in a contest for the crown of Germany with Otho.

The kings of Castile, Navarre, and Aragon overwhelm the Moors in the battle of Navas de Tolosa, and break the Almohade power in Spain.

The Children's Crusade.

1213. Philip Augustus takes up arms for the dethronement of King John of England. John becomes a vassal of the pope.

Simon de Montfort, the leader of the crusade against the Albigenses, vanquishes Count Raymond VI. of Toulouse and the Aragonese at Muret.

1214. Victory of Philip Augustus over Otho IV. at Bovines.

1215. King John signs the Magna Charta.

Coronation of the emperor Frederick II. in Germany.

Fourth council of the Lateran (twelfth general council). Formal establishment of the inquisition.

Foundation of the order of Dominicans.

Capture of Yenking (Peking) by Genghis Khan.

1216. Henry III. succeeds his father, John, in England; the earl of Pembroke protector.

Pope Honorius III. succeeds Innocent III.

1217. Andrew II., king of Hungary, and other princes undertake a fifth crusade.

1217–1218. Simon de Montfort besieges Toulouse, and is killed in the enterprise.

1218. Death of Otho IV. of Germany.

Andrew II. withdraws from the crusade, which is prosecuted by William I., count of Holland, and John of Brienne.

1219. The crusaders reduce Damietta.

1219–1220. The Mongols overrun Turkestan, take Bokhara and Samarkand, and break the power of the Kharesmians.

1221. The crusaders in Egypt are forced to agree to disastrous terms of peace.

1222. Andrew II. signs the Golden Bull, the Magna Charta of Hungary.

1223. Louis VIII. succeeds his father, Philip Augustus, in France.

1224. Victory of the Mongols over the Russians on the Kalka.

1226. Louis IX. succeeds his father, Louis VIII., in France, under the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castile.

The Lombard League is renewed against Frederick II.

1227. Pope Gregory IX. succeeds Honorius III.
Frederick II. embarks on a crusade; his first expedition miscarries.

1228. Frederick II. resumes his expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land; Gregory IX. attempts to deprive the emperor of his dominions.

1229. Frederick II. terminates his crusade by a truce with the sultan of Egypt, by which Jerusalem is placed in the hands of the Christians.
Raymond VII. of Toulouse submits to terms fatal to the Albigenses.

1231. The Teutonic Knights, summoned to the aid of the Poles against the heathen Prussians, lay the foundations of their dominion in the Baltic regions.

1236. Frederick II. makes war on the Lombard League in conjunction with the Ghibelline leader Ezzelino da Romano.
Conquest of Cordova from the Moors by St. Ferdinand of Castile and Leon.

1237. Victory of Frederick II. over the forces of the Lombard League at Cortenuova.
Union of the order of Knights Swordbearers with that of the Teutonic Knights.

1239–1241. Crusade of the French and English nobles and knights, headed by Thibaud, count of Champagne and king of Navarre, and Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.

1240. Frederick II. advances against Gregory IX., and threatens Rome.
The Mongols of the Golden Horde, under Batu Khan, after overrunning and devastating Russia, force the princes of the country to do homage.
Alexander, prince of Novgorod, achieves a great victory over the Swedes on the Neva.

1241. Advance of the Mongols into central Europe. They vanquish the Silesians, Poles, and Teutonic Knights on the field of the Wahlstatt, near Liegnitz, April 9. They overwhelm the Hungarians on the Sajó.
Death of Gregory IX.
Hamburg and Lübeck form an alliance for the protection of their commerce, laying the foundations of the Hanseatic League.

1242. The Mongols invade Asia Minor.

1242. Alexander Nevski vanquishes the Knights Swordbearers on Lake Peipus.

1244. The Kharesmians storm Jerusalem.

1245. The council of Lyons (thirteenth general council), convened by Pope Innocent IV., proclaims the deposition of the emperor Frederick II. Proclamation of a new crusade.

1246. The Babenberg dynasty in Austria terminates with the death of Duke Frederick the Warlike.

1248. Louis IX. of France embarks on his first crusade.

St. Ferdinand of Castile and Leon wrests Seville from the Moors.

The erection of the cathedral of Cologne is begun.

1249. The crusaders take Damietta.

Foundation of University College at Oxford; the university at this time at the height of its fame.

1250. The army of Louis IX. is overwhelmed by the Egyptians. The king is captured, but soon released. The Mamelukes usurp the supreme power in Egypt.

The emperor Frederick II. dies, leaving his son, Conrad IV., his successor in his hereditary dominions and in the German Empire. William II., count of Holland, contests the imperial dignity.

1251. Ottocar, son of Wenceslas I. of Bohemia, acquires Austria.

1253 (*about*). Foundation of the Sorbonne.

1254. Death of Conrad IV., the last of the Hohenstaufen emperors; his infant son, Conradin, his heir; William of Holland recognized in Germany; Pope Innocent IV., having attempted to wrest the Two Sicilies from the Hohenstaufen, is defeated by the regent Manfred, uncle of Conradin. Death of the pope, who is succeeded by Alexander IV.

1256. William of Holland is killed in a war with the Frisians.

1257. Alfonso the Wise of Castile and Richard of Cornwall are elected to the imperial throne of Germany.

1258. Enactment of the Provisions of Oxford by the "Mad Parliament"; Henry III. is forced to submit to a Council of State, with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, at its head.

Manfred has himself crowned king of Sicily.

Venice and Genoa engage in their first great struggle.

Hulaku Khan, the Mongol ruler, puts an end to the caliphate of Bagdad.

1260. Ottocar II. of Bohemia vanquishes Béla IV. of Hungary, and secures the possession of Styria.

1261. Michael Palæologus, emperor of Nicæa, with the aid of the Genoese, overthrows the Latin Empire of the East, and places the dynasty of the Palæologi on the Byzantine throne.

1263. Alexander III. of Scotland repels the last invasion of the Norwegians, under King Hako.

1264. Simon de Montfort, at the head of the English barons, defeats Henry III. and his brother, Richard of Cornwall, at Lewes, and takes them prisoners.

1265. Simon de Montfort grants representation to the commons in Parliament. He is defeated and slain in the battle of Evesham.

1266. Charles of Anjou undertakes the conquest of the Two Sicilies, and overwhelms Manfred in a battle near Benevento.

1267. The Guelphs triumph over the Ghibellines * in Florence.

1268. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, attempts to recover the Two Sicilies from Charles of Anjou, but is defeated and captured at Tagliacozzo, and executed.

Conquest of the Christian principality of Antioch by Bibars, sultan of Egypt and Syria.

1269. Louis IX. publishes the Pragmatic Sanction, which lays the foundations of the Gallican Church.

Ottocar of Bohemia occupies Carinthia.

1270. Louis IX. engages in a new crusade, in which he is joined by Edward, son of Henry III., and dies in an expedition against Tunis. He is succeeded by his son, Philip III.

1271. Marco Polo sets out on his travels.

1272. Prince Edward abandons the Holy Land; end of the crusades. Edward (I.) succeeds his father, Henry III., on the throne of England.

1273. Rudolph of Hapsburg is elected emperor of Germany.

1274. Second council of Lyons (fourteenth general council), presided over by Gregory X.

Death of Thomas Aquinas.

---

* The name of Ghibellines was given in Italy to the party which favored the overlordship of the emperors of Germany. Their opponents, the Guelphs, contended for the more complete autonomy of the city republics, supported the papacy, and were in a measure a national and democratic party. These appellations came into use among the Italians in the first half of the thirteenth century, or at a time when little was left of imperial rule in northern Italy; but, after the emperors had completely lost their hold on the peninsula, the names Guelphs and Ghibellines long continued the designations of fiercely contending parties.

1276. Rudolph of Hapsburg vanquishes Ottocar II. of Bohemia, and forces him to give up Austria, Styria, Carinthia, etc.

1278. Ottocar II., having renewed the war with Rudolph, is defeated and slain on the Marchfeld.

1280. The Mongols, under Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, complete the conquest of China.

1282. Rudolph of Hapsburg invests his sons, Albert and Rudolph, with the duchies of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia. (Carinthia relinquished by them in favor of Meinhard of Tyrol.)

Massacre of the French in Palermo (Sicilian Vespers). Sicily throws off the yoke of Charles of Anjou, and places herself under the rule of Pedro III. of Aragon.

Formation of the Zuyder Zee by an inundation of the sea.

1282–1283. Conquest of Wales by Edward I. of England.

1283. The Teutonic Knights, after a struggle of fifty years, complete the subjugation of the Prussians.

1284. The Genoese break the power of the Pisans in the naval battle of Meloria.

1285. Philip IV., the Fair, succeeds his father, Philip III., in France.

1288–1326. Othman lays the foundations of the Turkish Empire in Asia Minor.

1290. Death of Margaret of Norway, the young queen of Scotland; the succession disputed by John Balliol, Robert Bruce, and others.

Expulsion of the Jews from England.

1291. Death of Rudolph of Hapsburg. The people of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden enter into a defensive alliance, directed mainly against his son, Albert.

Conquest of Acre from the Christians by Malek el-Ashref, ruler of Egypt and Syria; final loss of the Holy Land.

Death of the Persian poet Saadi.

1292. Edward I. of England adjudges the crown of Scotland to John Balliol.

Adolphus of Nassau is elected to the throne of Germany.

1295. Philip the Fair and John Balliol make war on England.

1296. Edward I. dethrones Balliol.

Bull of Boniface VIII. (*Clericis laicos*) against the taxation of ecclesiastical property without the consent of the Holy See. Philip the Fair refuses to submit to it.

1297. Victory of the Scots, under Wallace, over the English at Stirling.

Successful invasion of Flanders by the French.

1298. Edward I. defeats Wallace at Falkirk.
Albert of Austria, son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, takes up arms for the dethronement of the German emperor, Adolphus of Nassau, who falls in battle, and is succeeded by his rival.
Naval victory of the Genoese over the Venetians at Curzola.
Boniface VIII. wages a successful war against the Colonnas.

1300. First great jubilee of the Catholic church; Boniface VIII. grants indulgence to all visiting Rome within the year.

1301. End of the Árpád dynasty in Hungary; the crown becomes elective.

1302. First convocation of the States General in France; representatives of the burghers (Third Estate) are summoned to the assembly of the nation in addition to the nobility and clergy.
Rising in Flanders against the French. Victory of the Flemings at Courtrai.

1303. Arrest of Boniface VIII. at Anagni by order of Philip the Fair. Rescue and death of the pope.
The Byzantine emperor Andronicus Palæologus takes the Catalan Grand Company into his service to aid him against the Turks.

1303–1304. Edward I. advances into Scotland, and completes the conquest of the kingdom.

1305. Execution of Wallace.

1306. Revolt of Scotland under Robert Bruce (grandson of Robert Bruce, the rival of John Balliol), who is crowned king.
Extinction of the dynasty of Premysl (Przemysl) in Bohemia.

1307. Edward II. succeeds his father, Edward I.
Arrest of the Knights Templars by Philip the Fair.

1308. The Swiss forcibly resist the tyrannous encroachments of the emperor Albert of Hapsburg.* Albert is assassinated by John of Austria. Henry VII., of the house of Luxemburg, is elected emperor of Germany.

1309. Removal of the papal court, under Clement V., from Rome to Avignon.
The Knights of St. John conquer Rhodes from the Turks.

---

* According to the common tradition, the representatives of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden met in 1307 on the meadow of Grütli, and there concluded an alliance, which was the basis of the Swiss Confederacy. These cantons, however, had already entered into a formal union in 1291, the articles of which have been preserved.

1310. Henry VII. of Germany undertakes an expedition into Italy to restore the imperial authority. John, son of Henry, inaugurates the Luxemburg dynasty in Bohemia.

1311–1312. Council of Vienne (fifteenth general council); condemnation of the Knights Templars and Beghards.

1312. Henry VII. unsuccessfully attacks Florence.

1313. Henry VII. dies in Italy while preparing to subdue Robert the Wise of Naples, the champion of the Guelphs.

1314. Robert Bruce overwhelms the army of Edward II. at Bannockburn, June 24.

Burning of Molay, the last grand-master of the Knights Templars, with other dignitaries of the order, at Paris. Louis X. succeeds his father, Philip IV.

1314–1322. Contest for the crown of Germany between Louis the Bavarian and Frederick the Handsome of Austria.

1315. The Swiss achieve a great victory over Leopold, brother of Frederick the Handsome, at Morgarten, Nov.

1316. Accession of Philip V. in France.

1321. Death of Dante.

1322. Charles IV. succeeds his brother, Philip V., in France.

Louis the Bavarian triumphs over his rival, Frederick of Austria, taking him prisoner in the battle of Mühldorf (or of Ampfing).

1324. Pope John XXII. excommunicates Louis the Bavarian.

1326. Isabella, queen of Edward II., and Roger Mortimer invade England to dethrone the king, who becomes a prisoner.

1327. Edward II. is deposed by Parliament, and succeeded by his son, Edward III. Murder of Edward II.

1327–1328. Louis the Bavarian marches into Italy, enters Rome, and proclaims the deposition of John XXII., but is forced to retreat.

1328. Edward III. recognizes the independence of Scotland.

Death of Charles IV. of France; end of the Capetian dynasty. Philip VI. inaugurates the dynasty of Valois.

1330. Orkhan, sultan of the Turks, takes Nicæa.

1332. Edward Balliol invades Scotland to dethrone the young king, David Bruce.

1333. Edward III. invades Scotland, and overthrows the forces of Archibald Douglas, regent for David Bruce, in the battle of Halidon Hill.

Accession of Casimir the Great in Poland.

1335. Carinthia becomes a possession of the house of Austria.

1336–1355 (*close of*). Reign of Stephen Dushan in Servia; the kingdom at the height of its power.

1338. Jacob van Artevelde, the leader of the burghers of Ghent, becomes governor of Flanders, its people refusing allegiance to their ruler, Count Louis I.

Beginning of the wars of Edward III. against France; the king strengthened by alliances in the Low Countries and Germany.

1339. Edward III. makes an unsuccessful campaign against the French in Flanders. He assumes the title of king of France.

Simone Boccanera becomes first doge of Genoa.

1340. Naval victory of the English over the French at Sluys.

1341. Death of John III. of Brittany. The succession is contested by his brother, John of Montfort, and his niece, Jeanne de Penthièvre, wife of Charles of Blois, the former being supported by England, the latter by France.

1342. Campaign of Edward III. in Brittany.

1346. Charles of Luxemburg (Charles IV.), son of King John of Bohemia, at the instance of Pope Clement VI., is elected emperor of Germany in opposition to Louis the Bavarian.

Victory of Edward III. over Philip VI. of France at Crécy, Aug. 26; death of King John of Bohemia; cannon used by the English. David Bruce invades England, and is vanquished and captured at Neville's Cross.

1347. Edward III. takes Calais.

Death of Louis the Bavarian, who is succeeded by Charles IV. (The authority of Charles disputed till 1349.)

Louis the Great of Hungary invades the dominions of Queen Joanna I. of Naples to avenge the murder, supposed to have been committed by her order, of her husband Andrew, brother of Louis.

Rienzi's revolution in Rome.

1348. Joanna I. of Naples sells Avignon to the pope.

Charles IV. founds the University of Prague, the first in Germany.

1348–1351. The "black death" ravages Europe.

1350. John the Good succeeds his father, Philip VI., in France.

1352. Naval engagement between the Genoese, under Paganino Doria, and the Venetians, Catalans, and Byzantines, under Niccolò Pisani, near Constantinople.

1353. Victory of the Venetians over the Genoese off Sardinia.

1354. Tyranny of Rienzi in Rome; his fall and death.
Paganino Doria overwhelms the Venetian fleet in the Gulf of Sapienza.
A Turkish force seizes Gallipoli; first beginnings of Turkish dominion in Europe.

1355. Conspiracy of Marino Falieri in Venice.

1356. The English, under Edward the Black Prince, overwhelm John the Good of France and make him prisoner in the battle of Poitiers, September 19.
Charles IV. of Germany issues the Golden Bull, defining the rights and duties of the imperial electors, the manner of electing the emperor, &c.

1358. Insurrection of the peasantry, known as the Jacquerie, in France.

1360. Treaty of Bretigny between England and France; King John is set at liberty.

1361. Extinction of the first ducal house of Burgundy.
Sultan Amurath I. conquers Adrianople.

1363. John the Good, king of France, confers the duchy of Burgundy upon his son, Philip the Bold.
Acquisition of Tyrol by the house of Austria.

1364. Charles V. succeeds his father, John the Good, in France. His general Du Guesclin defeats the English and the forces of Charles the Bad of Navarre at Cocherel. The English, under Sir John Chandos, vanquish the army of Charles of Blois and Du Guesclin at Auray; Charles of Blois slain, Du Guesclin made prisoner; Brittany secured to the house of Montfort (the succession having been disputed since 1341).

1365. Du Guesclin takes up arms for Henry of Trastamare against his brother, Pedro the Cruel of Castile.
Foundation of the University of Vienna.

1366. Pedro the Cruel is driven from his throne.

1366–1369. Tamerlane, the reviver of the great Mongol empire, inaugurates his conquests by vanquishing the khan of Northern Khorasan, and taking Balkh.

1367. Edward the Black Prince, having espoused the cause of Pedro the Cruel, dethrones Henry of Trastamare.

1368. The Ming dynasty in China succeeds the Mongol dynasty.

1369. Pedro the Cruel falls in battle by the hand of his brother, Henry of Trastamare.

1370. Death of Casimir the Great of Poland; end of the Piast dynasty. He is succeeded by Louis the Great, king of Hungary.

1371. Death of David Bruce. The Stuart dynasty ascends the throne of Scotland in the person of Robert II.*

1374. Death of Petrarch.

1375. Death of Boccaccio.

1376. Death of Edward the Black Prince.

Avignon is given up as the papal residence by Gregory XI.

1377. Rome again the seat of the papacy. Gregory XI. orders proceedings against Wycliffe.

Richard II. succeeds his grandfather, Edward III.

1378. Wenceslas succeeds his father, Charles IV., as emperor of Germany.

Pope Urban VI. succeeds Gregory XI. Election of the anti-pope Clement VII.; beginning of the Great Schism.

1379. The Genoese vanquish the Venetian fleet off Pola, and, under the command of Pietro Doria, take Chioggia, and threaten Venice.

1380. Surrender of the Genoese forces at Chioggia.

Charles VI. succeeds his father, Charles V., in France.

1381. Wat Tyler's Rebellion in England.

Charles of Durazzo (Charles the Little) overthrows Joanna I. of Naples. (The queen put to death, 1382.)

1382. The people of Ghent, led by Philip van Artevelde, triumph in a struggle with their ruler, Count Louis II. They take and plunder Bruges (its burghers having sided with the count). Philip van Artevelde is recognized as governor by nearly all the communes of Flanders. A French army advances to restore Louis, and overwhelms the forces of Artevelde, who is slain.

Death of Louis the Great, king of Hungary and Poland.

1382–1384. Contest for the throne of Naples between Charles of Durazzo and Louis I. of Anjou, terminated by the death of the latter.

1384. Philip the Bold of Burgundy acquires Flanders, Artois, and Franche Comté.

Death of Wycliffe.

---

* The accession of the Stuart dynasty is often erroneously placed in the year 1370. Robert II. was proclaimed king in the month of February, 1371, or before the expiration of 1370 according to the old method of reckoning the beginning of the year from March 25.

1385. Invasion of Scotland by Richard II.
Accession of John the Great in Portugal. He defeats the Castilians at Aljubarota.

1386. Victory of the Swiss over the Austrians at Sempach, July 9.
Jagellon, grand-prince of Lithuania, by his marriage with Hedvig, daughter of Louis the Great of Hungary and Poland, becomes king of Poland, founding the Jagellonian dynasty. (As sovereign of Poland styled Ladislas II.)
Foundation of the University of Heidelberg.

1386–1389. The regency of the duke of Gloucester is imposed upon Richard II.

1387. Sigismund, brother of the emperor Wenceslas, becomes king of Hungary. (His queen, Mary, joint ruler till 1395.)

1388. Battle of Otterburn between the Scots and English; the earl of Douglas slain; Henry Percy taken prisoner by the Scots.

1389. The army of Sultan Amurath I. breaks the power of Servia in the battle of Kosovo. Amurath is slain on the field of battle, and is succeeded by his son, Bajazet I.
Pope Boniface IX. succeeds Urban VI.

1390. Accession of Robert III. in Scotland.

1394. Death of Clement VII., antipope, at Avignon. Antipope Benedict XIII. is elected to succeed him.

1395. The emperor Wenceslas erects Milan into a hereditary duchy for Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti.

1396. Victory of Bajazet I. over Sigismund, king of Hungary, at Nicopolis, Sept. 28.

1397. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, under the rule of Queen Margaret, enter into the Union of Calmar, the crowns of the three kingdoms to remain united under one sovereign.

1399. Deposition of Richard II. Henry IV. inaugurates the line of Lancaster.
A long contest for the possession of Naples between Ladislas, son of Charles of Durazzo, and Louis II. of Anjou ends in the triumph of Ladislas.

1400. Owen Glendower heads a great revolt of the Welsh.
Deposition of the emperor Wenceslas. Rupert of the Palatinate is elected to the German throne.
Death of Chaucer.

1401. The burning of Lollards is ordained by Parliament.

1402. Victory of the Percys over the Scots at Homildon Hill.
Defeat and capture of Bajazet by Tamerlane at Angora.

1403. Henry IV. vanquishes the Percys, allies of Owen Glendower, at Shrewsbury, July; death of Henry Hotspur.
1404. Pope Innocent VII. succeeds Boniface IX.
1405. Prince James Stuart, heir to the throne of Scotland, becomes a prisoner of the English.
Conquest of Verona and Padua by Venice.
1406. Death of Robert III. of Scotland; the duke of Albany regent.
Pisa is forced to submit to Florence.
Pope Gregory XII. succeeds Innocent VII.
1407. Assassination of Louis, duke of Orleans, by John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy.
1409. Council of Pisa; deposition of Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII.; accession of Pope Alexander V.
Foundation of the University of Leipsic.
1410. Death of the German emperor Rupert of the Palatinate.
Jagellon (Ladislas II.), king of Poland, defeats the Teutonic Knights near Tannenberg.
Pope John XXIII. succeeds Alexander V.
1411. Sigismund is elected emperor of Germany.
Foundation of the University of St. Andrews.
1413. Henry V. succeeds his father, Henry IV., in England.
Ladislas of Naples takes Rome.
1414. Opening of the council of Constance.
Joanna II. succeeds Ladislas in Naples.
1415. Victory of Henry V. over the French at Agincourt, Oct. 25.
Deposition of John XXIII. by the council of Constance. Burning of John Huss.
The house of Hohenzollern acquires Brandenburg.
John the Great of Portugal conquers Ceuta.
1416. Burning of Jerome of Prague.
1417. Burning of Oldcastle as a heretic.
Martin V. is elected pope by the council of Constance.
1418. Closing of the council of Constance.
Massacre in Paris of the adherents of the faction of the Armagnacs by the partisans of John the Fearless of Burgundy.
1419. Murder of John the Fearless by the dauphin Charles.
Beginning of the Hussite wars with the storming of the town-hall of Prague by the Hussites. Death of Wenceslas.
The Portuguese, sailing under the auspices of Henry the Navigator, reach Madeira.

1420. Treaty of Troyes, securing to Henry V. the succession to the French throne. Henry enters Paris.
Crusade against the Hussites, who are victorious under John Ziska.
Louis III. of Anjou attacks Joanna II. of Naples, who summons Alfonso V. of Aragon to her aid.
1422. Death of Henry V. of England and Charles VI. of France. Henry is succeeded by his infant son, Henry VI., who is proclaimed king of France; his uncles, the dukes of Gloucester and Bedford, regents, respectively, in England and France. The French proclaim Charles VII., son of Charles VI., their king.
Siege of Constantinople by Amurath II.
1423. The house of Wettin is invested with the electorate of Saxony in the person of Frederick the Warlike, margrave of Misnia.
1424. James I., released by the English, assumes the government of Scotland.
Procopius the Great succeeds Ziska as leader of the section of the Hussites called Taborites.
Election of the antipope Clement VIII.
1425. Accession of the Byzantine emperor John Palæologus II.
1426. Victory of the Hussites at Aussig.
1427. Victory of the Hussites at Mies.
1428. The English besiege Orleans.
1429. Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans, May. Coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims.
The abdication of Clement VIII. terminates the Great Schism.
1429–1430. The Hussites ravage Saxony, Franconia, and Bavaria.
1431. Burning of Joan of Arc, May. Henry VI. is crowned in Paris, Dec.
Pope Eugenius IV. succeeds Martin V. Opening of the council of Basel.
Victory of the Hussites at Taus.
1432. The Portuguese take possession of the Azores.
1433. The council of Basel makes a compromise with the section of the Hussites called Calixtines (*compactata* of Prague).
1434. The Taborites are vanquished by the Calixtines at Böhmisch-Brod; Procopius the Great and Procopius the Small slain.
Triumph of the party of Cosmo de' Medici in Florence.
1435. Treaty of Arras between France and Burgundy. Death of Bedford.
1436. The French recover Paris.

1436. Treaty of Iglau; settlement effected between the Hussites and Sigismund, who is recognized as king of Bohemia.

1437. Death of Sigismund; end of the Luxemburg dynasty in the German Empire and Bohemia.

Murder of James I. of Scotland; his son, James II., succeeds.

Eugenius IV. orders the dissolution of the council of Basel.

1438. Election of the Emperor Albert II., of the house of Hapsburg.

Council of Ferrara.

Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VII., securing the liberties of the Gallican Church.

1438 (*about*). Gutenberg begins to practice printing with movable type.

1439. Death of Albert II.

The council of Florence decrees the union of the Greek and Latin churches. The schismatic council of Basel proclaims Amadeus VIII. of Savoy pope, as Felix V., in place of Eugenius IV.

The States General of France vote a standing army.

1440. Election of the emperor Frederick III. of Germany.

1442. Alfonso V. of Aragon becomes master of the kingdom of Naples, dispossessing his rival, René the Good of Anjou.

1443. Scanderbeg heads a rising of the Albanians against the Turks.

1444. Sultan Amurath II. overwhelms the Hungarian army, commanded by King Ladislas (also king of Poland) and John Hunyady, at Varna; death of Ladislas.

The Portuguese engage in the African slave-trade.

1445. Marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René the Good.

1447. Pope Nicholas V. succeeds Eugenius IV.

End of the Visconti dynasty in Milan.

1449–1450. Reconquest of Normandy by the French.

1450. Jack Cade's insurrection in England.

Establishment of the ducal house of Sforza in Milan by Francesco Sforza.

1451. The French conquer Guienne from the English.

1452. Murder of the insubordinate earl of Douglas by James II.

1453. Conquest of Constantinople by Mohammed II., May 29; death of Constantine XIII., and end of the Eastern Empire.

Victory of the French over the English at Castillon; end of

the so-called Hundred Years' War between the two nations; the English conquests lost, all but Calais.

1454. The duke of York is named protector of England.

1455. Beginning of the contest for the throne of England between the houses of York and Lancaster known as the Wars of the Roses. Victory of the Yorkists at St. Albans, May.

Pope Calixtus III. succeeds Nicholas V.

1456. Victory of Hunyady over the Turks at Belgrade. Conquest of Athens by the Turks.

1458. Matthias Corvinus becomes king of Hungary; George Podiebrad, of Bohemia.

Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) succeeds Calixtus III.

Death of Alfonso V. of Aragon; his brother John II., king of Navarre, succeeds in Aragon and Sicily; his illegitimate son Ferdinand I., in Naples.

1460. James II. of Scotland, having taken up arms against the English, is accidentally killed before Roxburgh; accession of his son, James III. Battle of Wakefield, Dec. 31; the duke of York overthrown by the army of Queen Margaret.

The Turks masters of nearly the whole of Greece.

1461. Defeat of the Yorkists in the second battle of St. Albans, Feb. 17. Edward IV. is proclaimed king in London, March. Victory of the Yorkists at Towton, March 29.

Louis XI. succeeds his father, Charles VII., in France.

The Turks put an end to the empire of Trebizond.

1462. Accession of Ivan the Great in Russia.

1464. Queen Margaret invades England. Her adherents are defeated at Hexham, May 15.

Pius II. endeavors to organize a crusade against the Turks; he dies at Ancona; election of Paul II.

1465. Henry VI. of England is thrown into the Tower.

War between Louis XI. and the League of the Public Good. Treaty of Conflans.

1466. Treaty of Thorn between Casimir IV. of Poland and the Teutonic Knights, who cede West Prussia, and retain East Prussia as a fief of Poland.

1467. Charles the Bold succeeds his father, Philip the Good, as duke of Burgundy.

1468. Conference of Louis XI. and Charles the Bold at Péronne.

1469. Marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Aragon with Princess Isabella of Castile.

1469. Lorenzo the Magnificent becomes the head of the Florentine state.
1470. Henry VI. is restored by the earl of Warwick.
1471. Edward IV. re-enters England. Defeat of the Lancastrians at Barnet, April 14; Warwick slain. The Lancastrians are vanquished at Tewkesbury, May 4. Death of Henry VI.
Charles the Bold makes war on France; truce.
Pope Sixtus IV. succeeds Paul II.
1472. Charles the Bold ravages Normandy.
1473–1477. Successes of Louis XI. in his war on the feudal princes. Ruin of the house of Armagnac and other noble houses.
1474. Isabella and Ferdinand ascend the throne of Castile.
1475. Expedition of Edward IV. against France; he concludes peace. Charles the Bold occupies Lorraine.
The Crimea is made subject to the Turks.
1476. Charles the Bold attacks the Swiss, and is vanquished at Granson, March 3, and at Morat, June 22.
1477. Charles the Bold is overwhelmed by René of Lorraine and his Swiss mercenaries at Nancy, and falls in the battle, Jan. 5. The duchy of Burgundy is seized by Louis XI. The Netherlands and Franche Comté remain in possession of Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold. Marriage of Mary with Maximilian of Austria. Successes of the French in Picardy, Artois, Hainaut, and Flanders.
1478. Edward IV. puts to death his brother, the duke of Clarence.
Conspiracy of the Pazzi against the life of Lorenzo de' Medici.
Mohammed II. completes the subjugation of Albania.
1479. Maximilian defeats the French at Guinegate, Aug.
Accession of Ferdinand the Catholic in Aragon; union of Castile and Aragon.
1480. Death of René the Good of Anjou; Louis XI. annexes the duchy to France.
Establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.
Mohammed II. unsuccessfully attacks Rhodes. The Turks storm Otranto.
Emancipation of Russia from Mongol overlordship.
1481. Provence is annexed to France.
Sultan Bajazet II. succeeds Mohammed II. Otranto is retaken from the Turks.
1482. Ferdinand and Isabella enter upon a war for the conquest of the kingdom of Granada.

1482. Death of Mary of Burgundy. Treaty of Arras between Maximilian and Louis XI.

1483. Death of Edward IV. of England. His brother, Richard III., takes possession of the throne.

Charles VIII. succeeds his father, Louis XI., in France.

1484. Pope Innocent VIII. succeeds Sixtus IV.

1485. Richard III. is vanquished at Bosworth by the earl of Richmond (Henry VII.), Aug. 22, and is slain in the battle; end of the Wars of the Roses and of the Plantagenet dynasty; Henry VII. inaugurates the Tudor dynasty.

Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, takes Vienna.

1486. Marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.; union of the houses of York and Lancaster.

1486–1487. Voyage of Bartholomeu Dias to the southern extremity of Africa; he discovers the Cape of Good Hope.

1487. Attempt of the pretender Lambert Simnel to gain the English throne.

1488. The regent Anne de Beaujeu, sister of Charles VIII., vanquishes the supporters of Louis, duke of Orleans, who is captured and imprisoned.

James III. of Scotland is defeated and killed in the struggle with the nobles; accession of his son, James IV.

1491. Union of Brittany with France by the marriage of Charles VIII. with the duchess Anne.

1492. Ferdinand and Isabella enter Granada, Jan.; end of the Moorish dominion in Spain. Expulsion of the Jews from the Spanish dominions.

Columbus lands in America, Oct. 12. Discovery of Cuba and Hayti (Hispaniola).

Henry VII. invades France. Treaty of Étaples.

Death of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Pope Alexander VI. succeeds Innocent VIII.

1493. Treaty of Senlis between Charles VIII. and Maximilian.

Death of Frederick III. of Germany; accession of his son, Maximilian I.

Columbus returns to Spain, leaving a garrison in Hispaniola. He sails on his second voyage. Discovery of Porto Rico.

1494. Charles VIII. of France marches into Italy to conquer the kingdom of Naples. Expulsion of the Medici from Florence; popular government restored by Savonarola; Pisa independent of Florence.

Discovery of Jamaica.

1495. Conquest of Naples by Charles VIII. A league is formed against him by Pope Alexander VI., Venice, Maximilian, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Ludovico Sforza, duke of Milan. Retreat of Charles VIII. to France. Ferdinand II. of Naples recovers his throne.

Establishment of the Imperial Chamber by Maximilian.

1496. Marriage of Philip, son of Maximilian, with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella.

1497. Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the throne of England, raises an army in Cornwall. He is made prisoner. (Executed, 1499.)

John Cabot discovers the mainland of America.

Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope.

1498. Louis XII. (duke of Orleans) succeeds Charles VIII. in France.

Savonarola is put to death by the people of Florence.

Third voyage of Columbus; he reaches the mainland of South America.

Sebastian Cabot undertakes a voyage in search of a northwest passage to China.

Vasco da Gama lands in India.

1499. The French conquer the duchy of Milan.

Maximilian is unsuccessful in a war against the Swiss, who become virtually independent of the German Empire.

Ojeda and Vespucci sail along the coast of South America.

1500. Ludovico Sforza recovers Milan. He is betrayed to the French.

Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers the coast of Brazil. Cabral lands there, and takes possession of the country for Portugal.

1500–1501. Cesare Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI., makes himself master of Pesaro, Rimini, and Faenza, and is named duke of Romagna.

1501. Conquest of Naples by Louis XII. and Ferdinand of Aragon.

Establishment of the Aulic Council by Maximilian I.

Columbus is sent in chains to Spain by the governor of Hispaniola.

1502. Outbreak of war between France and Spain in Italy.

Bloody excesses of Cesare Borgia at Sinigaglia.

Columbus sets out on his fourth voyage.

Foundation of the University of Wittenberg by Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony.

1503. Marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII.
Gonsalvo de Córdova defeats the army of the duke of Nemours at Cerignola, April 28. Defeat of the French in the battle of the Garigliano, Dec.; the Spaniards masters of the kingdom of Naples.
Death of Pope Alexander VI. Cesare Borgia is driven from Rome. Election of Pius III. He is succeeded by Julius II.

1504. The Lordship of the Isles is broken up by James IV.
Death of Queen Isabella of Castile, Nov. 26.
Baber becomes master of Cabool.

1505. Basil (Vasili) IV. succeeds his father, Ivan the Great, in Russia.

1506. Death of Philip I. of Castile, which is governed by Ferdinand as regent for Joan the Mad.
The Portuguese discover Madagascar.
The rebuilding of St. Peter's is begun by Julius II.
Death of Columbus.

1508. League of Cambrai against Venice, formed by Maximilian I., Julius II., Louis XII., and Ferdinand of Aragon, Dec.
Michel Angelo undertakes the task of decorating the Sistine chapel.

1509. Henry VIII. succeeds his father, Henry VII., in England, April. He marries Catharine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella.
Victory of the French over the forces of the Venetians at Agnadello, May.
The Florentines regain Pisa.
Taking of Oran by the Spaniards, under Cardinal Ximenes and Navarro.
Subjugation of Porto Rico by Ponce de Leon.

1510. Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor of the Indies, takes Goa.

1511. Julius II. forms the Holy League against France with Spain and Venice. Accession of Henry VIII. to the league.
The Spaniards, under Velasquez, subdue Cuba.
The Portuguese take Malacca.

1512. Victory of the French at Ravenna, April 11; death of their general, Gaston de Foix. The French evacuate Lombardy; the Sforza dynasty restored in Milan.
Conquest of Spanish Navarre by Ferdinand of Aragon.

1512. Restoration of the Medici in Florence.
Julius II. opens the fifth council of the Lateran.
Sultan Selim I. succeeds Bajazet II.
Ponce de Leon lands in Florida.

1513. Henry VIII., in alliance with the emperor Maximilian, invades France. Defeat of the French at Guinegate ("Battle of the Spurs"), Aug. 16. The English take Térouanne and Tournai.
James IV. of Scotland undertakes an invasion of England; the Scots are overwhelmed by the English at Flodden Field, Sept. 9; the king slain. Accession of his son, James V., under the regency of Queen Margaret.
Death of Pope Julius II., Feb. Leo X. is elected his successor, March. The French, under La Trémouille, are defeated by the Swiss at Novara, June 6, and driven from the field in Italy.
Christian II. of Denmark succeeds his father, John.
Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean from the Isthmus of Panama.

1514. Truce between France and Spain.
Henry VIII. concludes peace with France and Scotland.

1515. Wolsey is appointed chancellor by Henry VIII., Dec.
The duke of Albany assumes the regency in Scotland.
Francis I. succeeds Louis XII. in France, Jan. 1. He invades Italy. Battle of Marignano, Sept. 13, 14; Francis, with the aid of the Venetians, overwhelms the Swiss allies of the duke of Milan. The French become masters of Lombardy.

1516. Death of Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain, Jan. 23; his grandson, Charles of Hapsburg, his successor. Treaty of Noyon between Charles and Francis I.
Concordat between Francis I. and Leo X. Conclusion of the agreement known as the "Perpetual Peace" between France and the Swiss.
The corsair Barbarossa (Horuk) becomes master of Algiers.
Publication of Ariosto's "Orlando furioso."

1517. Closing of the fifth council of the Lateran. Leo X. authorizes the sale of indulgences.
Luther publishes his Theses at Wittenberg, Oct. 31; beginning of the Reformation.
Selim I. overthrows the sovereignty of the Mamelukes, and annexes Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.

1518. Luther appeals to a general council. Zwingli begins the Swiss Reformation.

Barbarossa (Horuk) is slain by the Spaniards.

1519. Death of the emperor Maximilian I. His grandson, Charles I. of Spain—his successor, jointly with Ferdinand, brother of Charles, in his hereditary dominions—is elected emperor, as Charles V., June 28. The German Empire, Spain, the Netherlands, the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, and the Spanish Indies united under one sovereignty.

Deposition of Ulrich, duke of Würtemberg, by the Swabian League.

First entry of Cortes into the city of Mexico.

Death of Leonardo da Vinci.

1520. Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold (near Guines, France).

Insurrection of the Castilian cities under Padilla.

Bull of Leo X. against Luther, who burns it.

Successful invasion of Sweden by Christian II. of Denmark. The Swedish administrator, Sten Sture, is mortally wounded at Bogesund. Christian is acknowledged king. Execution of nobles at Stockholm.

Sultan Solyman the Magnificent succeeds Selim I.

Magellan sails through the straits separating Patagonia from Tierra del Fuego.

Death of Raphael.

1521. Beginning of the wars between Francis I. and Charles V. The French unsuccessfully invade Navarre. Invasion of France from the north. The French lose Milan.

Treaty of Bruges between Henry VIII. and Charles V.

Overthrow and execution of Padilla.

Charles V. relinquishes to his brother, Ferdinand, the sole sovereignty over the principal portion of the hereditary Austrian states. (The remainder added in 1522.)

Luther before the Diet of Worms. He is secreted in the Wartburg.

Anabaptist gathering at Zwickau.

Rising of the Swedes against Denmark under Gustavus Vasa, who is appointed administrator by the states.

Death of Pope Leo X., Dec.

Solyman the Magnificent takes Belgrade.

Conquest of Mexico by Cortes, who reduces the capital after a long siege.

1521. Magellan reaches the Ladrones and Philippines; he is slain on an island of the latter group.

1522. The forces of Charles V., under Prospero Colonna, defeat the French, under Lautrec, at La Bicocca, April. The English invade France.

Election of Pope Adrian VI.

Conquest of Rhodes by Solyman the Magnificent from the Knights of St. John.

One of Magellan's ships completes the circumnavigation of the globe.

1523. Invasion of France by the forces of Charles V. and Henry VIII. The French invade Italy.

Invasion of Scotland by the English, under the earl of Surrey.

Gustavus Vasa becomes king of Sweden.

Christian II. of Denmark is driven from his throne by his subjects. He is succeeded by Frederick I. (duke of Schleswig-Holstein).

Pope Clement VII. succeeds Adrian VI.

1524. The chevalier Bayard falls in the battle of the Sesia. Invasion of Provence by the Imperialist general, the constable de Bourbon (previously in the service of Francis I.). Francis I. invades Italy, occupies Milan, and besieges Pavia.

Outbreak of the Peasants' War in Germany.

1525. Francis I. is defeated by the Imperialists at Pavia and made prisoner, Feb. 24; his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent in France. Treaty of alliance between France and England.

The army of Thomas Münzer is annihilated at Frankenhausen, May 15; end of the Peasants' War.

Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, converts their realm of East Prussia into a hereditary principality (Protestant), the duchy of Prussia, for which he does homage to Sigismund I., king of Poland.

1526. Treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I., Jan. 14. Francis is liberated, and prepares to renew the struggle.

The Hungarians are overwhelmed at Mohács by Solyman the Magnificent, Aug. 29; death of Louis II. The Turks occupy Buda. Withdrawal of their forces. Ferdinand of Hapsburg, brother of the emperor Charles V., is chosen successor to Louis in Bohemia. John Zápolya, waywode of Transylvania, is elected king of Hungary by the national party. A part of the nobles elect Ferdinand of Hapsburg.

1526. Baber conquers Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi at Paniput, and founds the Mogul dynasty of India.

1527. Storming and pillage of Rome by the troops of the constable de Bourbon, May; Bourbon killed in the assault. Captivity of Clement VII.

Expulsion of the Medici from Florence.

Death of Machiavelli.

1528. Francis I. and Henry VIII. declare war against Charles V.

Andrea Doria delivers Genoa from the yoke of the French.

The earl of Angus, after tyrannizing over Scotland for two years, is driven from the kingdom; overthrow of the Douglases.

Death of Albert Dürer.

1529. Fall of Cardinal Wolsey.

The German Reformers present their Protest at the Diet of Spire, April 19.

Peace of Cambrai between Francis I. and Charles V., Aug. 5. Francis abandons Italy to the emperor, and renounces all claims to suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; he is recognized in the possession of the duchy of Burgundy.

Charles V. and Clement VII. unite to restore the rule of the Medici in Florence. The city is besieged.

Buda (occupied by Ferdinand of Hapsburg in 1527) again falls into the hands of the Turks. Solyman unsuccessfully besieges Vienna. He establishes the authority of Zápolya in Hungary.

Establishment of Lutheranism as the state church of Sweden by the Diet of Örebro.

Conference of Marburg between the followers of Luther and Zwingli.

1530. Charles V. is crowned by Pope Clement VII. at Bologna as king of Lombardy and emperor of the Romans. (The last coronation of a German emperor by the pope.)

The Protestants present their Confession at the Diet of Augsburg.

Fall of Florence; restoration of the Medici.

The Knights of St. John receive Malta from Charles V.

1531. League of Smalcald between the Protestant states of Germany.

Defeat of the army of Zürich by the Swiss Catholics at Kappel, Oct. 11; Zwingli slain.

The deposed king Christian II. makes a descent on Norway.

1531–1533. Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.

1532. The Turks threaten Vienna. Charles V. is forced to grant the religious peace of Nuremberg.

Alessandro de' Medici (Alessandro il Moro) is made duke of Florence.

Christian II. becomes a prisoner of his former Danish subjects.

1533. The marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Aragon is declared null and void by Cranmer. Coronation of Anne Boleyn.

Henry, son of Francis I., marries Catharine de' Medici.

Calvin is forced to flee from Paris.

Dissolution of the Great Swabian League.

Death of Frederick I. of Denmark.

Ivan IV., the Terrible, succeeds his father, Basil IV., in Russia.

1534. England throws off the papal authority ; passage of the Act of Supremacy.

Pope Paul III. succeeds Clement VII.

The Anabaptists, led by John of Leyden and others, establish their disorderly reign in Münster.

Ulrich, the deposed duke of Würtemberg, recovers his throne.

The duke of Savoy and the bishop of Geneva make an unsuccessful attempt to re-establish their authority over that city, which, from having been semi-independent, is henceforth free.

Luther completes his translation of the Bible.

Death of Correggio.

1535. Henry VIII. assumes the title of Supreme Head of the Church. Execution of Sir Thomas More.

Francis I. occupies the dominions of the duke of Savoy, the ally of Charles V.

Expedition of Charles V. against Tunis. He defeats Barbarossa (Khair-ed-Din), and makes himself master of the city.

End of the Sforza dynasty in Milan ; the duchy taken possession of by Charles V.

Fall of the Anabaptists at Münster.

Foundation of Lima and Buenos Ayres.

Jacques Cartier ascends the river St. Lawrence.

1536. Execution of Anne Boleyn. Henry VIII. marries Jane Seymour. Incorporation of Wales with England. Dissolution of the lesser monasteries in England.

Charles V. invades Provence.

1536. The Bernese wrest the Pays de Vaud from Savoy.
Christian III. takes Copenhagen, and becomes master of Denmark. He abolishes the Catholic church in his dominions.
Calvin publishes his "Institutes of the Christian Religion." He makes his appearance in Geneva.
Death of Erasmus.

1537. Death of Jane Seymour.
Murder of Alessandro de' Medici, duke of Florence.

1538. Truce of Nice between Francis I. and Charles V.; the duke of Savoy left stripped of nearly all his dominions.
Expulsion of Calvin from Geneva.
Marriage of James V. of Scotland with Mary of Guise.

1539. Dissolution of the greater monasteries in England. Parliament passes the Statute of the Six Articles for the regulation of the church.

1540. Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves. He divorces her, and marries Catharine Howard. Execution of Thomas Cromwell.
Charles V. reduces the rebellious city of Ghent, and destroys its liberties.
Bull of Paul III. sanctioning the order of Jesuits, founded by Loyola.
Death of John Zápolya.

1541. Unsuccessful expedition of Charles V. against Algiers.
Solyman the Magnificent overruns Hungary.
Return of Calvin to Geneva.
The expedition of De Soto reaches the Mississippi River.

1542. Henry VIII. assumes the title of king of Ireland. Execution of Catharine Howard. The English invade Scotland, and are victorious at Solway Moss, Nov. Death of James V., Dec. Accession of his infant daughter, Mary, under the regency of the earl of Arran.
Renewal of the struggle between Francis I. and Charles V.

1543. Henry VIII. enters into an alliance with Charles V. against France. Marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine Parr.
Death of Copernicus and of Holbein.

1544. The English, under the earl of Hertford, invade Scotland, and burn Edinburgh.
Victory of the French over the Imperialists at Ceresole, April. Charles V. advances into Champagne. The English invade France, and take Boulogne. Treaty of Crespy between Francis I. and Charles V.

1544. Albert, duke of Prussia, founds the University of Königsberg.

1545. Opening of the council of Trent.
Erection of Parma and Piacenza into duchies by Pope Paul III. for his son, Pier Luigi Farnese.
Massacre of the Vaudois in France.
Discovery of the silver mines of Potosí by the Spaniards.

1546. George Wishart is burned as a heretic by order of Cardinal Beaton, primate of Scotland. Assassination of Beaton.
Death of Luther.
Beginning of the War of the Smalcald League between Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany.
Death of Giulio Romano.

1547. Edward VI. succeeds his father, Henry VIII., in England, Jan. 28; the duke of Somerset (earl of Hertford) protector of the realm. Victory of the protector over the Scots at Pinkie, Sept. 10.
Henry II. succeeds his father, Francis I., in France, March 31.
The War of the Smalcald League ends in the victory of Charles V. over the Protestants at Mühlberg, April 24; John Frederic, elector of Saxony, is made prisoner; the principal part of his electorate passes to Maurice, duke of Saxony, of the Albertine line. Imprisonment of Philip, landgrave of Hesse.
Conspiracy of Fiesco at Genoa against Andrea Doria; accidental death of Fiesco.

1548. Publication of the Augsburg Interim, fixing the degree of toleration in Germany, pending the decision of the council of Trent.
Marriage of Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry II. of Navarre, with Antoine de Bourbon.

1549. The Act of Uniformity, regulating public worship, is passed in England; adoption of the Book of Common Prayer.
Henry II. attempts to retake Boulogne from the English.
Charles V. formally unites the Netherlands with the Spanish crown.
Death of Pope Paul III.

1550. England concludes peace with France and Scotland; Boulogne is restored to the French.
The Inquisition in the Netherlands.
Election of Pope Julius III.

1551. Maurice of Saxony takes Magdeburg after a long siege.

1552. Execution of the duke of Somerset, Jan. Adoption of the Forty-two Articles of the Church of England. (Subsequently reduced to the Thirty-nine Articles.)

Maurice of Saxony, having allied himself with France, makes war on Charles V. in behalf of the Protestants. The emperor is forced to the peace of Passau, Aug. 2, which establishes the liberties of the Lutherans.

Henry II. of France seizes the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

Ivan the Terrible of Russia subjugates the Tartars of Kazan.

1553. Death of Edward VI. of England, July 6; he is succeeded by his sister, Mary.

The duke of Northumberland unsuccessfully attempts to place his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, upon the throne.

Charles V. is forced to raise the siege of Metz after a gallant defence by Francis, duke of Guise.

Maurice of Saxony defeats Albert (Albert Alcibiades) of Brandenburg at Sievershausen, and is mortally wounded in the battle.

Burning of Servetus at Geneva, with the sanction of Calvin.

Death of Rabelais.

1554. Wyatt's rebellion in England. Execution of Lady Jane Grey, Feb. 12. Queen Mary marries Philip of Spain, just invested by his father, Charles V., with the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily.

The earl of Arran resigns the regency of Scotland, and is succeeded by Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Stuart.

Conquest of Astrakhan by Ivan the Terrible.

1555. Burning of Ridley and Latimer.

Religious peace of Augsburg between the Catholic and Lutheran parties in Germany; the individual members of the Germanic body to enjoy the right of prescribing the form of worship within their limits; the Calvinists not included in the peace.*

Charles V. resigns the sovereignty of the Netherlands to his son, Philip II.

Death of Pope Julius III. Election of Paul IV.

1556. Burning of Cranmer.

---

* The peace of Augsburg only secured the liberties of the Lutheran church as against the Catholics, but did not provide for toleration.

1556. Charles V. resigns Spain and the rest of her dependencies to his son, Philip II., already invested with the Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, and Milan.

Charles V. abdicates the imperial crown of Germany in favor of his brother, Ferdinand I.

Accession of the Mogul emperor Akbar.

1557. Victory of the forces of Philip II., under Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, over the French, under the constable de Montmorency, at St. Quentin, Aug. 10.

1558. Taking of Calais by the duke of Guise, Jan.; the English lose their last foothold in France. Queen Elizabeth succeeds her sister, Mary, Nov. 17.

Marriage of Mary Stuart with Francis, dauphin of France, April 24.

Victory of the Spaniards, under Egmont, over the French at Gravelines, July 13. Death of Charles V., Sept. 21.

Ivan the Terrible makes war on the Knights Swordbearers.

1559. Passage of a new Act of Supremacy in England; Protestantism firmly established.

Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis between France, Spain, and England; by its terms Emanuel Philibert of Savoy recovers a great portion of the dominions of his house.

Francis II. succeeds his father, Henry II., in France, July 10.

The preachings of Knox excite Iconoclastic outbreaks in Scotland. The Scottish Reformers take up arms against the queen regent, Mary of Guise.

Philip II. appoints his half-sister, Margaret of Parma, regent of the Netherlands; Granvelle her chief councillor.

Death of Pope Paul IV. Election of Pius IV.

1560. The Scottish Reformers conclude a treaty of alliance with Queen Elizabeth at Berwick. They are joined by the English forces. Death of the queen regent, Mary of Guise. Mary Stuart and her husband, Francis II., conclude the treaty of Edinburgh with Elizabeth and the Reformers. The French forces in the service of the Scottish court return home. The Scottish Parliament passes the Statutes of Reformation.

Conspiracy of Amboise, formed by the Huguenots, for the overthrow of the Guises. Arrest of Condé. Charles IX. succeeds his brother, Francis II.; his mother, Catharine de' Medici, regent.

Eric XIV. succeeds his father, Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.

1560. Death of Melanchthon.

1561. Queen Mary returns to Scotland.
Shane O'Neill heads a rebellion in Ireland.
Colloquy of Poissy between the French theologians.
The power of the Knights Swordbearers broken ; their last grand-master, Gotthard Ketteler, cedes Livonia to Sigismund Augustus of Poland and Lithuania, and becomes his vassal as hereditary duke of Courland. Esthonia submits to Sweden.

1562. Edict of St. Germain granting partial toleration to the Huguenots. Massacre of the Huguenots at Vassy and other cities. Beginning of the Huguenot wars. Defeat of the Huguenots, under Condé and Coligni, at Dreux, Dec. 19.
The Huguenots attempt a settlement on the coast of South Carolina.

1563. Publication of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. (See 1552.)
Assassination of Francis, duke of Guise, Feb. Edict of pacification of Amboise.
Publication of the Heidelberg Catechism by the Calvinists.
Closing of the council of Trent.
Philip II. begins the construction of the Escurial.

1564. Maximilian II. succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., in the German Empire, the archduchy of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia.
Margaret of Parma is forced to dismiss Granvelle.
St. Philip Neri founds the Congregation of the Oratory.
Huguenot settlement on the St. John's River, Florida.
Death of Michel Angelo and of Calvin.

1565. Marriage of Mary Stuart with Darnley.
Successful defence of Malta by La Valette against the Turks, led by Mustapha Pasha.
The Spaniards, under Menendez de Aviles, kill the Huguenot settlers in Florida, together with the forces under Ribault. Foundation of St. Augustine by the Spaniards.
Death of Pope Pius IV.

1566. Murder of Rizzio by Darnley.
The nobles of the Netherlands, having formed a league among themselves, present a petition of rights to the regent, Margaret of Parma. The members of the league assume the name of Gueux (beggars). Iconoclastic outbreaks in the country.

1566. Election of Pope Pius V.
Solyman the Magnificent invades Hungary. He dies in the camp before Sziget, which falls after a heroic defence by Nicholas Zrinyi. Accession of Selim II.

1567. Murder of Darnley. Mary Stuart marries Bothwell. She is imprisoned, and forced to resign the crown in favor of her son, James VI.; Murray regent.
Defeat and assassination of Shane O'Neill.
Renewal of the Huguenot wars. Indecisive battle of St. Denis, Nov. 10.
Arrival of the duke of Alva in the Netherlands as governor with a Spanish army. He organizes the "Council of Blood."
Foundation of the Rugby Grammar School.

1568. Defeat of Mary Stuart by Murray at Langside, May 13. She takes refuge in England, and is imprisoned by Elizabeth.
Peace of Longjumeau with the Huguenots. The Protestant leaders assemble at La Rochelle. The Huguenot struggle is renewed.
Execution of Egmont and Horn at Brussels, June 5. Louis of Nassau and his brother, William of Orange, in arms against the Spaniards.
Rising of the Moriscos in Spain, Dec.
Eric XIV., king of Sweden, is deposed, and succeeded by his brother, John.

1569. Catholic insurrection in England, headed by the earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland.
Defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac, March 13; Condé captured and shot. Defeat of Coligni at Moncontour, Oct. 3.
The Florentine dominions are erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany under Cosmo de' Medici (Cosmo the Great).
The Diet of Lublin proclaims the union of Poland and Lithuania into one commonwealth (to be governed by an elective king).

1570. Assassination of Murray, regent of Scotland. The kingdom is invaded by the English. The earl of Lennox assumes the regency.
Peace of St. Germain between the Catholics and Huguenots.
Don John of Austria crushes the insurrection of the Moriscos in Spain.
The Turks complete the conquest of Yemen.

1571. Dunbarton, the principal stronghold of the adherents of Mary Stuart, falls into the hands of the earl of Lennox. The regent is mortally wounded at Stirling. The earl of Mar succeeds him.

Formation of the Holy League against the Turks by Spain, Venice, and the pope. Its fleet, under Don John of Austria, wins a great victory at Lepanto, Oct. 7.

The Turks wrest Cyprus from the Venetians.

1572. The duke of Norfolk, having entered into negotiations with Mary Stuart, is executed. The earl of Morton becomes regent of Scotland.

Jeanne d'Albret, queen of Navarre, is succeeded by her son, Henry. He marries Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24; Coligni slain. Fresh rising of the Huguenots.

Great rising of the Dutch against their Spanish oppressors. The patriots recognize the authority of William of Orange.

Death of Sigismund Augustus of Poland, the last of the Jagellonian dynasty; the crown becomes elective.

Pope Gregory XIII. succeeds Pius V.

Publication of the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

1573. Successful defence of La Rochelle by the Huguenots. The treaty of La Rochelle grants them toleration.

The Spaniards reduce Haarlem, and besiege Leyden; recall of Alva; Requesens his successor.

1574. Henry, duke of Anjou, brother of Charles IX., is crowned king of Poland. He becomes king of France on the death of Charles, as Henry III., and abandons Poland.

The Spaniards are compelled to raise the siege of Leyden.

1575. Stephen Báthori, prince of Transylvania, is elected king of Poland through the influence of Zamojski.

Foundation of the University of Leyden.

1576. Henry, duke of Guise, organizes the Catholic League against the Huguenots.

Rudolph II. succeeds his father, Maximilian II., in the German Empire, the archduchy of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia.

Pacification of Ghent, an engagement entered into by the revolted provinces of the Netherlands for their deliverance, Nov. 8. Don John of Austria is appointed governor of the Netherlands by his half-brother, Philip II.

Plague at Milan.

1576. First voyage of Frobisher in search of a northwest passage.

Death of Titian.

1577. Peace of Bergerac between Henry III. and the Huguenots.

Fruitless attempt to pacify the Netherlands through the so-called "Perpetual Edict."

1578. Treaty of alliance between the Dutch and English.

Don John of Austria wins a great victory at Gembloux, Jan. 31. Alessandro Farnese, duke of Parma, succeeds as governor of the Netherlands on the death of Don John.

King Sebastian of Portugal invades Morocco, and is overwhelmed and slain at Alcazarquivir.

1579. Foundation of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht. The duke of Parma takes Maestricht, June. A Spanish force invades Ireland.

Faustus Socinus joins the anti-Trinitarians in Poland.

1580. The revolted Netherlands appoint the duke of Anjou, brother of Henry III., their stadtholder.

Conquest of Portugal by Philip II.

Publication of the Formula of Concord by the German Lutherans.

Death of Camoens and of Palladio.

1581. Execution of the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland.

Declaration of independence by the Dutch. The duke of Anjou relieves Cambrai.

Publication of Tasso's "Gerusalemme liberata."

1581–1582. Conquest of Siberia (the western portion of the region now called by that name) by the Cossacks under Yermak Timofeyeff.

1582. Reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. (It is directed that Oct. 5 of this year be made Oct. 15.)

1583. The duke of Anjou renounces the governorship of the Netherlands.

Humphrey Gilbert takes possession of Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth.

1584. Assassination of William of Orange, July 10. The duke of Parma lays siege to Antwerp.

Treaty of alliance between the Catholic League and Philip II., Dec.

The archbishop of Cologne, having embraced Protestantism, is driven from his territories.

Fedor I. succeeds his father, Ivan the Terrible, in Russia.

1584. Sir Walter Raleigh's men visit North Carolina. The name Virginia is given to the region by Queen Elizabeth.

1585. The Catholic League in arms against Henry III. Treaty of Nemours between the court and the League. Renewal of the war against the Huguenots.

Fall of Antwerp, Aug. Elizabeth sends an army, under Leicester, to aid the Dutch.

Expedition of Drake against the Spanish possessions in America.

Pope Sixtus V. succeeds Gregory XIII.

A party sent out by Raleigh makes an unsuccessful settlement on Roanoke Island.

1585–1587. Expeditions of Davis in search of a northwest passage.

1586. Conspiracy of Babington against Elizabeth.

The earl of Leicester at the head of the Dutch.

Death of Stephen Báthori, king of Poland.

1587. Execution of Mary, queen of Scots, Feb. 8. Drake destroys the Spanish ships of war at Cadiz.

Henry of Navarre defeats the forces of Henry III. at Coutras.

End of Leicester's rule in the Netherlands.

Sigismund Vasa is elected king of Poland.

1588. The Invincible Armada of Philip II., under the duke of Medina Sidonia, is dispersed by the English, under Howard and Drake, Aug.

Henry of Guise makes his entry into Paris against the prohibition of Henry III. The Parisians take up arms against the king, May 12 ("Day of the Barricades"); Henry III. is forced to flee. The king convokes the States General at Blois. The duke of Guise is assassinated by his order, Dec. 23. Assassination of the cardinal of Guise, Dec. 24.

Death of Paul Veronese.

1589. Unsuccessful English expedition, under Drake and Norris, for the liberation of Portugal from the yoke of Spain.

Death of Catharine de' Medici, Jan. 5. Henry III. is declared deposed by the Sorbonne and the Parliament of Paris; his kingdom in arms against him. The duke of Mayenne, head of the Catholic League, enters Paris, and is proclaimed lieutenant general of the kingdom. Henry III. joins Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots, and with them marches against Paris. The king is stabbed by Jacques Clément at St. Cloud, Aug. 1, and dies Aug. 2; end of the Valois

dynasty. Henry of Navarre (Henry IV.) inaugurates the Bourbon dynasty. Henry, forced back into Normandy, is victorious over the duke of Mayenne at Arques, Sept., and reappears before Paris.

1590. Victory of Henry IV. over Mayenne at Ivry, March 14. A Spanish army, under the duke of Parma, assists the League, and raises the siege of Paris.

Pope Urban VII. succeeds Sixtus V. He is succeeded by Gregory XIV.

Maurice of Nassau, governor of the Netherlands, makes himself master of Breda.

1591. Pope Innocent X. succeeds Gregory XIV. He dies.

1592. The Parliament of Scotland abolishes Episcopacy, and establishes the Presbyterian government in the church.

Sigismund Vasa, king of Poland, succeeds his father, John, as king of Sweden.

Election of Pope Clement VIII.

Death of Montaigne.

1593. Severe enactments against recusants in England.

Henry IV. abjures Protestantism.

1594. Henry IV. is crowned at Chartres, Feb. 27. Paris opens its gates to him, March 22.

Death of Tintoretto.

1595. Henry IV. declares war against Spain.

1595–1597. First voyage of the Dutch around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies.

1596. Submission of the duke of Mayenne; end of the Catholic League.

Capture of Cadiz by Howard and Essex.

1597. Maurice of Nassau, with the aid of English auxiliaries, defeats the Spaniards at Turnhout, Jan.

Henry IV. of France intrusts the direction of the finances to Rosny (the future duke of Sully).

1598. Henry IV. issues the Edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Huguenots, April 13. Treaty of Vervins between France and Spain.

Philip III. succeeds his father, Philip II., in Spain, Sept. 13.

Death of Fedor I. of Russia; end of the line of Rurik. Boris Godunoff succeeds to the throne.

1599. Elizabeth sends Essex to Ireland to put down the insurrection under the earl of Tyrone. He enters into negotiations with the rebel leader.

1599. Sigismund Vasa, having attempted to establish Catholicism in Sweden, loses the crown of that kingdom.
Death of Spenser.

1600. The French invade and occupy Savoy. Marriage of Henry IV. with Maria de' Medici.
Maurice of Nassau defeats the archduke Albert of Austria, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, at Nieuport.
Burning of Giordano Bruno in Rome.
The English East India Company is chartered.

1601. Execution of Essex. Lord Mountjoy breaks the power of Tyrone. (The insurgent leader surrenders to the English about the beginning of 1603.)
Peace between France and Savoy.
The archduke Albert of Austria begins the siege of Ostend.
The Portuguese discover Australia (first discovery ?).
Death of Tycho Brahe.

1602. Bartholomew Gosnold attempts a settlement on the coast of Massachusetts.

1603. Death of Queen Elizabeth, March 24; end of the Tudor dynasty. James VI. of Scotland, son of Mary Stuart, ascends the English throne as James I. Sir Walter Raleigh is committed to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to place Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne.

1604. Conferences of Hampton Court between the English prelates and the Puritans.
Surrender of Ostend to the Spanish general, Spinola.
The emperor Rudolph II. provokes a rising of the Hungarians under Bocskay.
The regent of Sweden, Charles, uncle of the deposed Sigismund Vasa, formally ascends the throne as Charles IX.

1605. Gunpowder Plot to destroy the English king and Parliament; Guy Fawkes seized, Nov. 5.
Death of Boris Godunoff, czar of Russia. His son, Fedor, is dethroned and succeeded by the first Pseudo-Demetrius (an impostor pretending to be Demetrius, a son of Ivan IV. put to death by Boris Godunoff in 1591), helped on to his enterprise by Polish nobles.
Pope Leo XI. succeeds Clement VIII. Paul V. succeeds Leo XI.
Abbas the Great, of Persia, defeats the Turks at Bassorah.
Cervantes publishes the first portion of "Don Quixote."
Death of Beza.

1606. The archduke Matthias rebels against his brother, Rudolph II.
The first Pseudo-Demetrius is dethroned and killed. Shuiski succeeds him as Basil V.
James I. grants a patent to the London and Plymouth Companies.

1607. The Protestant city of Donauwörth is deprived of its liberties.
Naval victory of the Dutch over the Spaniards at Gibraltar.
Foundation of Jamestown by the London Company.

1608. Formation of the Evangelical Union by the Protestant states of Germany. Rudolph II. is forced to cede the archduchy of Austria, Moravia, and Hungary to Matthias.
Marie Jacqueline Angélique Arnauld undertakes the reform of Port Royal.
Foundation of Quebec by the French.

1609. Beginning of the contest for the possession of Jülich. Formation of the Catholic League in Germany. Rudolph II. is compelled to grant the "Majestätsbrief," an edict of toleration, to the Bohemians.
Truce for twelve years between the Netherlands and Spain.
Philip III. expels the Moriscos from Spain.
The London Company is reorganized; Lord Delaware governor.
Samuel Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
Henry Hudson ascends the Hudson River.
Foundation of the Bank of Amsterdam.

1609–1610. Another Pseudo-Demetrius, by means of the Polish arms, conquers the throne of Russia. The usurper is killed.

1610. Assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac, May 14. His son, Louis XIII., succeeds under the regency of Maria de' Medici.
Henry Hudson explores Hudson Bay.
Discovery of the satellites of Jupiter by Galileo (the telescope having been invented a short time previously).

1611. Rudolph II. loses the crown of Bohemia, which is transferred to his brother, Matthias.
Gustavus Adolphus succeeds his father, Charles IX., on the throne of Sweden.
Completion of King James's Bible.

1612. Death of Rudolph II. Matthias becomes emperor.
The Russians, under the lead of Minin and Pozharski, liberate their country from its Polish invaders.

1613. Michael Romanoff becomes czar of Russia, the first of the Romanoff dynasty.

1614. Last convocation of the States General in France previous to the Revolution.

The Dutch erect a fort on Manhattan Island.

Napier publishes his invention of logarithms.

1615. Louis XIII. marries Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain.

1616. Death of Shakespeare and Cervantes.

1616 (*about*). Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood.

1617. Murder of Marshal d'Ancre (Concini), the favorite of Maria de' Medici. Maria is exiled to Blois.

Peace of Stolbova between Russia and Sweden; Karelia and Ingria ceded to Sweden.

1618. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Beginning of the Thirty Years' War; the Protestants of Bohemia rise under Count Thurn. Spain lends her support to the emperor Matthias.

Union of the duchy of Prussia with Brandenburg.

1618–1619. Synod of Dort; Arminianism condemned.

1619. Death of the emperor Matthias, March. His cousin, Ferdinand, succeeds him as head of the house of Austria. He is besieged in Vienna by Thurn, but is relieved by Dampierre. He is elected emperor as Ferdinand II., Aug. Gabriel Bethlen, prince of Transylvania, invades Hungary. Frederick V., elector palatine, son-in-law of James I. of England, is crowned king by the Bohemians.

Execution of Barneveldt by Maurice of Nassau.

A colonial assembly is convened at Jamestown, the first representative body of British colonists in America. Negro slavery is introduced into Virginia.

Batavia is founded by the Dutch as the seat of government of their East Indian possessions.

1620. The Catholic League, headed by Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, in arms for Ferdinand II. The Protestants are overthrown in the battle of the White Mountain (battle of Prague), Nov.; flight of Frederick from Bohemia.

Massacre of the Protestants in the Valtellina (at this time belonging to Grisons). The territory is occupied by a Spanish force.

Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Dec. 11 (new style, Dec. 21).*

---

* The celebration of "Forefathers' Day" is held on Dec. 22.

1620. Publication of Francis Bacon's "Novum Organum."

1621. Fall of Lord Chancellor Bacon.

Dissolution of the Evangelical Union. Mansfeld continues the war for the elector Frederick V.

Philip IV. succeeds his father, Philip III., in Spain; Olivarez his minister. The struggle between Spain and the Netherlands is renewed.

Pope Gregory XV. succeeds Paul V.

The Virginia Colony secures a representative government.

The cotton culture is introduced in Virginia.

1621–1622. War between Louis XIII. and the Huguenots, led by Rohan and Soubise.

1621–1629. Victorious career of Gustavus Adolphus against the Poles.

1622. Peace of Nikolsburg between Ferdinand II. and Gabriel Bethlen. Tilly, the general of the Catholic League, defeats the margrave of Baden-Durlach at Wimpfen, and Christian of Brunswick at Höchst.

Pope Gregory XV. founds the Propaganda.

The Dutch West India Company takes possession of New Netherland. Indian massacre in Virginia.

1623. Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, receives the dignity of elector, forfeited by the elector palatine Frederick V.

Pope Urban VIII. succeeds Gregory XV.

Settlement of New Hampshire at Dover. The Dutch build Fort Orange (on the present site of Albany).

1624. Richelieu enters the council of Louis XIII.

The French expel the Spaniards from the Valtellina.

Dissolution of the London Company; Virginia placed under the crown.

1625. Charles I. succeeds his father, James I., March 27. He marries Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis XIII. He dissolves his first Parliament.

The Huguenots renew their struggle.

Christian IV. of Denmark takes up arms for the German Protestants.

Frederick Henry succeeds his brother, Maurice of Nassau, in the Netherlands. The Spanish general Spinola takes Breda.

1626. Impeachment of Buckingham. Charles I. dissolves his second Parliament.

Peace between Louis XIII. and the Huguenots. Treaty of Monçon between France and Spain, recognizing the sovereignty of Grisons over the Valtellina.

1626. Wallenstein, having raised an army for Ferdinand II., defeats Mansfeld at Dessau, April. Tilly vanquishes Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter, Aug.

The Dutch purchase Manhattan Island from the Indians.

1627. War is renewed against the Huguenots, who receive English aid. La Rochelle, the Protestant stronghold is besieged. Unsuccessful expedition of Buckingham to the Isle of Ré.

Wallenstein invades Denmark.

1628. Charles I. is forced to assent to the Petition of Right, directed against the abuse of royal authority, June. Assassination of Buckingham.

Fall of La Rochelle, Oct.

Wallenstein unsuccessfully besieges Stralsund.

War in Italy for the possession of Mantua and Montferrat. France supports the claim of Charles, duke of Nevers (related to the late reigning house of Gonzaga), and is opposed by Spain and Austria.

Settlement of Salem by the Massachusetts Bay Company.

1629. Charles I. dissolves his third Parliament.

End of the Huguenot wars. Richelieu becomes the prime-minister of Louis XIII.

Ferdinand II. publishes the Edict of Restitution, demanding of the Protestants the surrender to the Catholic church of numerous sees in their possession, as well as of secularized property, March. The emperor concludes peace with Denmark at Lübeck, May.

The English take Quebec.

1630. Dismissal of Wallenstein by Ferdinand II. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden enters Germany, and wages war for the Protestants.

The Imperialists take Mantua. Treaty of Ratisbon between Louis XIII. and Ferdinand II., who recognizes Charles of Nevers as duke of Mantua.

John Winthrop assumes the government of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Foundation of Boston.

Death of Kepler.

1631. Imprisonment of Maria de' Medici for intrigues against Richelieu. She escapes from France.

Subsidiary treaty between France and Sweden, signed at Bärwalde. Storming of Magdeburg by Tilly and Pappenheim, May 10 (new style, 20). Gustavus Adolphus overwhelms Tilly at Breitenfeld, near Leipsic, Sept. 7 (new style, 17).

1631. Advance of Gustavus Adolphus to the Rhine. Occupation of Prague by the forces of John George, elector of Saxony.
William Clayborne makes a settlement on Kent Island, Maryland.

1632. Gustavus Adolphus forces the passage of the Lech, April; Tilly mortally wounded. The Swedes enter Munich. Wallenstein, placed in command of the Imperial forces, intrenches himself before Nuremberg, which is held by Gustavus Adolphus, who vainly attempts to dislodge him. Victory of the Swedes over Wallenstein at Lützen, Nov. 6 (new style, 16); Gustavus Adolphus killed. His daughter, Christina, succeeds him under the regency of Oxenstiern. Death of the elector palatine Frederick V.
Ladislas IV. succeeds Sigismund Vasa in Poland.
Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, receives a charter for a colony in Maryland.
Canada is restored to France by England.

1633. Laud is made archbishop of Canterbury.
Union of Heilbronn between the German Protestant states and the Swedes; Oxenstiern intrusted with the conduct of the war against the emperor and the Catholic states.
Death of Coke.

1634. Writ of Ship-Money issued by Charles I.
Assassination of Wallenstein at Eger, Feb. 15 (new style, 25). The army of the German Protestants and Swedes, under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, is annihilated at Nördlingen by the forces of Ferdinand, son of the emperor of Germany, and Gallas, Aug. 27 (new style, Sept. 6).
Settlement of St. Mary's, Maryland, by Leonard Calvert.

1634–1636. Settlement of Connecticut by the English.

1635. Peace of Prague between Ferdinand II. and Saxony.
France, under the guidance of Richelieu, engages in an active contest against the power of Austria and Spain.
Foundation of the French Academy.
Death of Lope de Vega.

1636. Invasion of France by the Spaniards, Imperialists, and Charles of Lorraine. Victory of the Swedish general Banér over the Imperialists at Wittstock, Sept. 24 (new style, Oct. 4).
Roger Williams makes a settlement at Providence.
First performance of Corneille's "Cid."

1636–1638. John Hampden resists the payment of Ship-Money; the case is decided against him by the Court of Exchequer.

1637. Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne (Prynne for a second time) are condemned by the Star Chamber. The Scots resist the introduction of the English liturgy.

Ferdinand II. is succeeded in all his dominions by his son, Ferdinand III., Feb.

Subjugation of the Pequots by the New England colonists.

1638. The Scots publish the National Covenant, and declare Episcopacy abolished.

Victory of Bernhard of Weimar over the Imperialists at Rheinfelden. He reduces Breisach.

William Coddington makes a settlement on the island of Aquidneck, (Rhode Island). Foundation of Harvard College. Establishment of the colony of New Haven. Swedes and Finns settle in Delaware.

1639. The Scots take up arms for the Covenant. Pacification of Berwick.

Naval victory of the Dutch, under M. H. Tromp, over the Spaniards in the Downs.

The people of Connecticut adopt a constitution.

The transit of Venus is first observed by Horrox.

1640. Session of the Short Parliament, April–May. The Scots invade England. Meeting of the Long Parliament, Nov. Impeachment of Strafford.

Accession of Frederick William, the "great elector," in Brandenburg.

Revolt of Catalonia from Spain.

Portugal recovers her independence; John, duke of Bragança, is proclaimed king as John IV.

Death of Rubens.

1641. Archbishop Laud is sent to the Tower. Execution of Strafford, May. Abolition of the Star Chamber and Court of High Commission. Insurrection in Ireland.

Publication of Descartes's "Meditationes de Prima Philosophia."

Death of Vandyke.

1642. War between Charles I. and Parliament. Indecisive battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.

Conspiracy of the duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII., the duke of Bouillon, Cinq-Mars, and De Thou against Richelieu. Execution of Cinq-Mars and De Thou. The French conquer Roussillon from Spain. Death of Richelieu, Dec.

1642. Torstenson, the Swedish commander-in-chief, is victorious at Breitenfeld.

Urban VIII. condemns Jansen's work on the doctrine of Augustine.

Discovery of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) and New Zealand by the Dutch navigator Tasman.

Hobbes publishes his "Elementa Philosophica de Cive."

Death of Galileo.

1643. The Westminster assembly of divines convenes. Bristol surrenders to Prince Rupert. First battle of Newbury, Sept. 20. Parliament, to secure the close alliance of the Scots, subscribes to the Solemn League and Covenant, a bond between the English and Scots to uphold Presbyterianism in Scotland, and establish it in place of Episcopacy in England and Ireland.

Louis XIV. succeeds his father, Louis XIII., May 14; his mother, Anne of Austria, regent; Mazarin prime-minister.

Victory of the duke d'Enghien (Condé) over the Spaniards at Rocroy. Defeat of the French by the Imperialists at Tuttlingen.

Christian IV. of Denmark makes war on Sweden.

The New England colonies establish a confederacy.

Invention of the barometer by Torricelli.

1644. The Scottish forces enter England. Battle of Marston Moor, July 2; the Parliamentarians and Scots, commanded by Fairfax, the earl of Manchester, and the earl of Leven, defeat the Royalists, under Prince Rupert. The marquis of Montrose defeats the Covenanters at Tippermuir, Sept. 1. Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.

Torstenson overruns Denmark. Battle between the French and Germans at Freiburg. Torstenson defeats Gallas at Jüterbock.

Christina assumes the reins of government in Sweden.

Pope Innocent X. succeeds Urban VIII.

The Mantchoos establish their dynasty in China on the ruins of the Ming dynasty.

Roger Williams obtains a patent from Parliament for the united government of the Rhode Island settlements.

1645. Execution of Laud, Jan. 10. Battle of Naseby, June 14; the Royalists defeated by Fairfax, seconded by Cromwell and Ireton. Surrender of Bristol to the Parliamentarians.

Victory of Torstenson at Jankau, Feb. 24 (new style, March

1645. 6); the Imperialist general Hatzfeld taken prisoner. Victory of the duke d'Enghien (Condé) and Turenne near Nördlingen.

Peace of Brömsebro between Sweden and Denmark.

Alexis succeeds his father, Michael, as czar of Russia.

Death of Grotius.

1646. Charles I. delivers himself up to the Scots, May. Capitulation of the marquis of Montrose.

1647. Charles I. is handed over to Parliament by the Scots, Jan. 30. He is imprisoned.

Turenne and the Swedish commander Wrangel force Maximilian of Bavaria to an armistice.

Masaniello's insurrection at Naples.

George Fox, founder of the sect of Quakers, begins his preachings.

1648. Royalist risings in England. The Scots take up arms for Charles I., and are defeated by Cromwell. Parliament adopts the Westminster Confession of Faith. Cromwell "purges" the Long Parliament.

Spain recognizes the independence of Holland, Jan.

The Swedish general Königsmark occupies a portion of Prague. Close of the Thirty Years' War; treaties signed at Osnabrück and Münster; signing of a general treaty at Münster, the Peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24 (new style). Holland and Switzerland are declared independent of the German Empire; Alsace is annexed to France, which is confirmed in the possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; Sweden receives Hither Pomerania (west of the Oder), Stettin, the island of Rügen, Wismar, the bishoprics of Bremen* and Verden, etc., and is admitted to representation in the German Diet; Brandenburg secures Further Pomerania, Halberstadt, Minden, and Kammin, and the succession to the see of Magdeburg; Lusatia is confirmed to Saxony, and the Upper Palatinate to Bavaria; a new electorate (the eighth) is created for the Rhenish Palatinate (see 1623); the equality of the Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed creeds in Germany is established.

Beginning of the war of the Fronde in France. Insurrection in Paris against prime-minister Mazarin ("day of the barricades") Aug. 27.

---

* The city of Bremen retained its independence.

1648. John Casimir succeeds his brother, Ladislas IV., in Poland.
The Turks begin the blockade of the fortress of Candia.

1649. Execution of Charles I., Jan. 30. His son Charles is proclaimed king at Edinburgh. England is declared a Commonwealth. Cromwell storms Drogheda and Wexford; Ireland almost completely subdued.
Siege of Paris by the forces of the Court; an accommodation effected.

1650. Fatal expedition of the marquis of Montrose in support of Charles II. Charles II. in Scotland. Victory of Cromwell over the Scots, under Leslie, at Dunbar, Sept. 3.
The princes of Condé and Conti and the Duke of Longueville are seized and imprisoned by order of Mazarin.
Death of Descartes.

1650 (*about*). Invention of the air-pump by Otto von Guericke.

1651. Cromwell overwhelms the army of Charles II. at Worcester, Sept. 3. Charles escapes to the continent. Passage of the Navigation Act.

1652. The Irish rebellion completely suppressed. War between England and Holland. Victory of Maarten Tromp over Blake near the Goodwin Sands, Nov.
Campaign of Condé, the principal leader of the Fronde, who is opposed by Turenne. Collapse of the Fronde. Condé passes over to the Spaniards.

1653. Victory of Blake over the Dutch, commanded by Maarten Tromp, off Portland Island, Feb. Expulsion of the Rump Parliament by Cromwell. Barebones's Parliament assembles. Naval victory of the English over the Dutch off the coast of Holland, July 31 (new style, Aug. 10); Maarten Tromp killed. Cromwell is made Protector, Dec. 16.
Johan de Witt, head of the anti-Orange party in the Netherlands, is made grand-pensionary of Holland.

1654. Peace between England and Holland.
Queen Christina of Sweden abdicates in favor of her cousin, Charles (X.) Gustavus.
Chmielnicki, the leader of the Cossacks in their revolt against Poland, places himself under the sovereignty of Russia. War between Russia and Poland.

1655. Conquest of Jamaica from the Spaniards by the English.
Charles X. of Sweden overruns Poland.
Pope Alexander VII. succeeds Innocent X.
Peter Stuyvesant, director general of New Netherland, dis-

possesses the Swedish settlers near the mouth of the Delaware.

1656. Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, joins Charles X. against the Poles, to whom the Cossacks resume allegiance. Victories of the Poles under Czarnecki. Overthrow of the Poles in the battle of Warsaw, July 28–30.

The Dutch put an end to the Portuguese power in Ceylon.

Publication of Pascal's "Lettres provinciales."

1657. Oliver Cromwell declines the title of king.

Austria enters into an alliance with Poland against Sweden.

Death of the emperor Ferdinand III., April 2. His son Leopold succeeds in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia.

Denmark makes war on Sweden. The elector of Brandenburg gives up the Swedish alliance and joins Poland, which renounces her suzerainty over the duchy of Prussia in the treaty of Wehlau.

1658. Defeat of the Spaniards by the French and English forces in the battle of the Dunes. Dunkirk is taken from the Spaniards by the French, and secured to England.

Death of Oliver Cromwell, Sept. 3. His son Richard is named Protector.

Leopold I. is elected emperor of Germany after a year's interregnum, July 18.

Treaty of Röskilde between Denmark and Sweden. War is renewed between the two kingdoms. Charles X. lays siege to Copenhagen. The Dutch, in alliance with Denmark, defeat the Swedish fleet.

Aurungzebe succeeds his father, Shah Jehan, as Mogul emperor (Shah Jehan being kept in prison).

1659. Resignation of Richard Cromwell, May 25.

Conventions of the Hague between England, France, and the Netherlands.

Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain; an important part of the Spanish Netherlands as well as Roussillon secured to France; Catalonia to continue a province of Spain.

The siege of Copenhagen is abandoned by the Swedes. Frederick William of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes in Pomerania.

First performance of Molière's "Précieuses ridicules."

1660. March of General Monk upon London. End of the Puritan régime. Restoration of the Stuarts; Charles II. is pro-

1660. claimed king in London, May 8. Entry of Charles into London, May 29. Act of Indemnity passed.

Marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain.

Charles XI. (born 1655) succeeds his father, Charles X., in Sweden.

Peace of Oliva between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor of Germany; Poland cedes Livonia to Sweden, and also relinquishes Esthonia to her. Treaty of Copenhagen between Sweden and Denmark; Denmark gives up her possessions in the Swedish portion of the Scandinavian peninsula.

Foundation of the Royal Society of London.

1661. Execution of the marquis of Argyll. Episcopacy is restored in Scotland.

Death of Mazarin. Colbert becomes the chief minister of Louis XIV.

1662. The Act of Uniformity is passed by Parliament requiring from all clergymen a strict adhesion to the Episcopal church. Marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Bragança (Braganza). Execution of Sir Henry Vane. Ejection of the Nonconformist clergy from their livings. Dunkirk is sold to France.

The Connecticut and New Haven colonies receive a charter from Charles II.

1663. The Turks, under Köprili, overrun Hungary.

Foundation of the French Academy of Inscriptions.

1663–1665. Formation of the colony of Carolina.

1664. The first Conventicle Act (directed against the Dissenters) is passed by Parliament.

Victory of Montecuculi, general of Leopold I., over the Turks at St. Gotthard, in Hungary, Aug. 1.

Charles II. grants the region between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers to his brother James, duke of York. The English occupy New Amsterdam, and take possession of New Netherland; the name New York is given to the city and province. A portion of his territory is disposed of by James, to which the name of New Jersey is given.

Foundation of the French East India Company.

1665. War between England and Holland. The great plague in London.

Charles II. (born 1661) succeeds his father, Philip IV., in Spain.

1665. The union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies is completed.
Death of Poussin.
1666. Naval battle in the Downs between the English and Dutch. The great fire in London. The Scotch Covenanters take up arms, and are defeated.
France declares war against England.
Foundation of the French Academy of Sciences.
1667. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands by Louis XIV. The Dutch admiral De Ruyter enters the estuary of the Thames, and sails up the Medway, burning a number of English ships; he afterward sails up the Thames. Treaty of Breda between England, Holland, France, and Denmark. Charles II. dismisses his chief adviser, Clarendon, whose impeachment follows.
Treaty of Andrusovo between Poland and Russia; the Ukraine east of the Dnieper secured to Russia.
The king of Denmark acquires Oldenburg.
Pope Clement IX. succeeds Alexander VII.
Publication of Milton's "Paradise Lost." First performance of Racine's "Andromaque."
1668. Triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden against France. Louis XIV. invades and occupies Franche-Comté. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; France restores Franche-Comté to Spain, which makes some cessions on the side of the Netherlands.
Spain, after a protracted war, recognizes the independence of Portugal in the treaty of Lisbon.
Abdication of John Casimir of Poland.
The island of Bombay (conveyed to England by Portugal in the dowry of Catharine of Bragança) is granted to the English East India Company by Charles II.
Father Marquette founds the mission of Sault Ste. Marie.
1669. Michael Korybut Wisniowiecki is elected king of Poland.
The Turks conquer the fortress of Candia from the Venetians.
Death of Pope Clement IX.
Locke draws up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.
Discovery of phosphorus by Brandt.
Death of Rembrandt.
1670. Secret treaty of Dover between Charles II. and Louis XIV.
Louis XIV. occupies Lorraine.
Election of Pope Clement X.

1670. Incorporation of the Hudson Bay Company.

1671. Tyrannical measures of Leopold I. for the subversion of the liberties of Hungary. Execution of Frangepan, Zrinyi, and Nádasdy.

1672. France and England declare war against Holland. Treaty of Stockholm between France and Sweden. Louis XIV. invades Holland. The Dutch confer the supreme power on William (III.) of Orange. Massacre of the brothers De Witt by the people.

Acquisition of Pondicherry by the French East India Company.

1673. Frederick William of Brandenburg, having marched to the aid of the Dutch (together with Montecuculi, the Austrian general), is compelled to sign a treaty of neutrality with France. The French take Maestricht and Treves. William of Orange and Montecuculi take Bonn. The French are baffled in Holland. Spain joins in the struggle against France.

Passage by Parliament of the Test Act, excluding Papists and Non-conformists from all offices under the government. (Parliamentary test imposed in 1678.)

Rising in Hungary against the Austrians.

Death of Michael Korybut Wisniowiecki, king of Poland.

John Sobieski defeats the Turks at Khotin.

The Dutch occupy New York and New Jersey.

Death of Molière and of Salvator Rosa.

1674. Peace between England and Holland. The French conquer Franche-Comté from Spain. The German Empire in arms against France. Battle of Senef between Condé and William of Orange, Aug. 11. Turenne lays waste the Palatinate, and defeats the Imperialists. Messina rises against the Spaniards.

John Sobieski is elected king of Poland.

New York and New Jersey are restored to the English.

Death of Milton.

1675. The Swedes, having invaded Brandenburg, are vanquished by Frederick William at Fehrbellin, June 18. Death of Turenne at Sassbach, July 27. Condé is victorious against Montecuculi.

Commencement of King Philip's War.

St. Paul's Cathedral is begun by Christopher Wren.

Roemer ascertains the velocity of light.

1676. The French, under Duquesne, defeat the Dutch admiral De Ruyter off the coast of Sicily, April; De Ruyter mortally wounded.
Fedor II. (III.) succeeds his father, Alexis, in Russia.
Pope Innocent XI. succeeds Clement X.
End of King Philip's War. Bacon's rebellion in Virginia against the government of Sir William Berkeley.
Flamsteed begins observations in the Greenwich Observatory.

1677. Defeat of William of Orange by the French at Cassel, in Flanders, April. Freiburg is taken by the French.
Marriage of William of Orange with Mary, daughter of the duke of York (James II.).
Death of Spinoza.

1678. Titus Oates invents the Popish Plot.
France makes peace with Holland and Spain at Nimeguen; she secures Franche-Comté and a part of Flanders from the latter.
Tökölyi leads the Hungarians in their struggle against Austria.

1679. Murder of Sharp, primate of Scotland. The Covenanters take up arms, and are defeated by the duke of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, June. Passage of the Habeas Corpus Act by Parliament.
Peace of Nimeguen between France and the German Empire. Treaties of peace between France, Brandenburg, Sweden, and Denmark.

1680. Execution of Viscount Stafford for participation in the alleged Popish Plot.
Death of La Rochefoucauld.

1681. Louis XIV. occupies Strasburg.
William Penn obtains his patent from the crown.
Death of Calderon.

1682. Louis XIV. attempts to seize Luxemburg. Declaration of the French clergy, drawn up by Bossuet, setting forth the liberties of the Gallican Church.
The Turks take up the cause of Tökölyi.
Ivan V. and Peter the Great succeed their brother, Fedor II. (III.) in Russia; their sister, Sophia, regent.
Bombardment of Algiers by the French.
Purchase of East Jersey by William Penn. He takes possession of New Castle (Delaware) and the surrounding territory. He founds the colony of Pennsylvania.

1682. La Salle descends the Mississippi to its mouth.
Death of Murillo and of Claude Lorraine.

1683. Execution of William Russell, July 21, and of Algernon Sidney, Dec. 7, for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot.
Louis XIV. attacks the Spanish Netherlands.
The Turks, under Kara Mustapha, lay siege to Vienna, July. Defense of the city by Starhemberg. The Turks are utterly defeated before that place by the combined forces of John Sobieski, king of Poland, Charles, duke of Lorraine, and the electors of Saxony and Bavaria, Sept. 12.
Death of Colbert. The French again bombard Algiers.

1684. Bombardment of Genoa by the French. Louis XIV. becomes master of Luxemburg.
Venice joins in the war against the Turks.
Arrival in France of an embassy from Siam.
The charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company is declared forfeited.
Leibnitz publishes his invention of the differential calculus. (Newton's method of fluxions invented about 1665.)
Death of Corneille.

1685. James II. succeeds his brother, Charles II., Feb. 6. The king celebrates mass. Insurrection of the earl of Argyll and the duke of Monmouth. Execution of Argyll. Defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. Execution of Monmouth. "Bloody assizes" of Jeffreys.
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., Oct. 22 (accompanied by terrible persecutions of the Huguenots, known as dragonnades).
The buccaneers pillage the coast of Peru.

1686. James II. proceeds to restore Romanism in his dominions. He establishes a camp at Hounslow Heath.
Louis XIV. and Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy wage a bloody crusade against the Waldenses in Piedmont.
Buda is taken from the Turks. Successes of the Venetians in the Morea.
Sir Edmund Andros is made governor of New England.

1687. James II. appoints Tyrconnel, a Catholic, lord deputy of Ireland. The king issues declarations for liberty of conscience.
Caraffa's "bloody tribunal" in Hungary. Leopold I. forces the Hungarians to make their kingdom hereditary in the Hapsburg family.

1687. The duke of Lorraine defeats the Turks at Mohács. Taking of Athens by the Venetians.

Publication of Newton's "Principia," enunciating the law of gravitation.

1688. James II. issues a fresh Declaration of Indulgence. Arrest of the seven bishops for petitioning against it. The English Revolution. William of Orange, invited by the malcontents, lands with an army in England, Nov. 5, and proceeds to make himself master of the government. Flight of James II. to France.

Louis XIV. makes war on Germany. The French take Philippsburg. Louis declares war against Holland.

Frederick III. succeeds his father, Frederick William, in Brandenburg.

1689. William (III.) and Mary accept the Declaration of Rights, and are proclaimed king and queen of England, Feb. 13. Ireland rises for James II., who lands there. William and Mary are proclaimed in Scotland, April 11. James II. unsuccessfully besieges Londonderry. England declares war against France. Passage of the Toleration Act by Parliament; Catholics not included. Victory of the Scottish Jacobites at Killiecrankie; their leader, Viscount Dundee, killed. Parliament passes the Bill of Rights.

The French, at the instance of Louvois, lay waste the Palatinate. Formation at Vienna of the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV. Successes of the Germans on the Rhine.

Peter the Great baffles a conspiracy of the Strelitzes, excited by his sister, Sophia, and takes the reins of power entirely into his own hands.

Pope Alexander VIII. succeeds Innocent XI.

Overthrow of Andros in New England. Beginning of King William's War in America (terminated by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697). Jacob Leisler's revolution in New York.

1690. Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy joins the league against France. Victory of Marshal Luxembourg over the allies at Fleurus. The fleet of William III. is defeated off Beachy Head by the French, under Tourville. The Orangemen win the battle of the Boyne, July 1 (new style, 11).* Successful campaign of Catinat against Savoy.

---

* The anniversary of this event is celebrated July 12.

1690. Re-establishment of Presbyterianism as the national church system in Scotland.
Destruction of Schenectady by the French and Indians. Unsuccessful expedition of Sir William Phips against Canada.
Publication of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding."

1691. The Jacobites overcome in Scotland. Defeat of the Irish at Aghrim. Surrender of Limerick, the last stronghold of James II. in Ireland.
Victory of Louis of Baden over the Turks at Salankamen.
Pope Innocent XII. succeeds Alexander VIII.
Execution of Jacob Leisler.

1692. Massacre of the MacDonalds at Glencoe, Feb. 13.
The French fleet, under Tourville, is destroyed by the English and Dutch off La Hogue, May 19 (new style, 29). Victory of Marshal Luxembourg over William III. at Steenkerk, July 24 (new style, Aug. 3).
Erection of the dominions of the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg into the electorate of Hanover (the ninth electorate).
Union of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies. Witchcraft delusion at Salem.

1693. The French admiral Tourville defeats the English fleet off Cape St. Vincent. Victory of Marshal Luxembourg over William III. at Neerwinden, July 19 (new style, 29). Catinat defeats the army of Savoy at Marsaglia, Oct.

1694. Successes of the duke de Noailles in Spain. The English attack the French coast.
Death of Queen Mary. The censorship of the press in England ceases. Establishment of the Bank of England.
Death of Malpighi.

1695. Campaign of Villeroi against William III. in the Netherlands.
Death of La Fontaine and of Huygens.

1696. Savoy makes peace with France.
Death of John Sobieski, king of Poland.
Peter the Great takes Azov from the Turks.

1697. Taking of Barcelona by the French. France makes peace at Ryswick with Holland, Spain, and England, Sept. 21 (old style, 11),* and with the German Empire, Oct. 30; the recent French conquests surrendered; Charles IV., duke of Lorraine, placed in possession of his dominions.

---

* The date that has passed into history is Sept. 20 (10). The plenipotentiaries met on that day, but it was after midnight when the first of the treaties was signed.

1697. Charles XII. succeeds his father, Charles XI., in Sweden.
Frederick Augustus I. of Saxony is elected king of Poland as Augustus II.
The forces of Leopold I., under Prince Eugene of Savoy, annihilate the Turkish army at Zenta, Sept. 11.

1698. Treaty between Louis XIV. and William III. for the partition of Spain on the death of Charles II.
Revolt of the Strelitzes in Russia. Russia and Turkey sign a truce at Carlowitz, Dec.
Establishment of an English factory at Calcutta.

1699. Peace of Carlowitz between the Turks and Austria, Poland, and Venice; Hungary between the Danube and Theiss given up by the Turks; Transylvania secured to Leopold I.; a large part of the Ukraine, lost by Poland in 1672, restored to that kingdom; the Morea ceded to Venice.
The French begin the settlement of Louisiana.
Death of Racine.

1700. Second Partition Treaty between Louis XIV. and William III.
Charles II., the last of the Hapsburg dynasty in Spain, dies, Nov. 1, after appointing as his successor Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., who is proclaimed at Fontainebleau and Madrid as Philip V. (Bourbon dynasty in Spain). The throne is claimed by the archduke Charles of Austria, second son of Leopold I.
Russia, Poland, and Denmark enter into a joint war against Sweden. Charles XII. attacks Copenhagen, and forces the Danes to the peace of Travendal. He overwhelms the army of Peter the Great at Narva, Nov. 30.
Pope Clement XI. succeeds Innocent XII.
Foundation of the institution afterward named Yale College.
Death of Dryden.

1701. Passage of the Act of Settlement in England; the crown to pass, on the death without issue of William III.'s successor, Anne (daughter of James II.), to Sophia, granddaughter of James I., electress dowager of Hanover.
Philip V. enters Madrid. Beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession. Brilliant campaign of the Austrian general, Prince Eugene of Savoy, in Italy. He defeats Villeroi at Chiari, Sept. The emperor Leopold I. and William III. of England and Holland form the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV. and Philip V., who are sup-

1701. ported by Savoy, some of the German states, and other allies.

Death of James II. His son, James Edward (the first Pretender), is recognized as his successor by Louis XIV.

Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, crowns himself king of Prussia as Frederick I., Jan. 18.

Charles XII. defeats the Poles and Saxons.

1702. Death of William III., March 8 (new style, 19); accession of Queen Anne, daughter of James II.; the grand-pensionary Heinsius conducts the affairs of the Netherlands; the succession to the possessions of the House of Orange disputed.

Prince Eugene takes Villeroi prisoner at Cremona. He is checked by Vendôme. Successful campaign of Churchill (Marlborough) in the Netherlands. Battle of Friedlingen between Villars and Louis of Baden. Naval triumph of the English and Dutch over the Spaniards and French at Vigo.

Insurrection of the Camisards, or Protestant inhabitants of the Cévennes.

Charles XII. enters Warsaw. He defeats the army of Augustus II. at Kliszow. He enters Cracow.

Queen Anne's War in America (terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713). The French found a settlement on the Mobile River, Alabama (transferred to the present site of Mobile in 1711).

1703. The Dutch military engineer Coehorn reduces Bonn. Villars crosses the Rhine, and unites with the army of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria. The Bavarians invade Tyrol. The French general Tallard is victorious on the Rhine. Victor Amadeus II. in the alliance against France.

Francis Rákóczy excites an insurrection in Hungary against Leopold I.

Charles XII. defeats the army of Augustus II. at Pultusk.

Foundation of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great.

1704. The Hungarian insurgent forces advance to the neighborhood of Vienna.

Conquest of Gibraltar by the English. Victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French general Tallard and the elector of Bavaria at Höchstädt (battle of Blenheim), Aug. 13 (new style). Villars subdues the Camisards.

Charles XII. deprives Augustus II. of the crown of Poland,

1704. and brings about the election of Stanislas Leszczynski. Peter the Great takes Dorpat and Narva.

Massacre at Deerfield, Massachusetts.

Death of Locke.

1704–1705. The French and Spaniards fail in an attempt to reconquer Gibraltar.

1705. Invasion of Spain by the earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Battle of Cassano between Prince Eugene and Vendôme. Surrender of Barcelona to the English.

Joseph I. succeeds his father, Leopold I., in Germany and the Austrian possessions, May 5.

1706. Barcelona is unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Spaniards. Victory of Marlborough over the French, under Villeroi, and the Bavarians at Ramillies, May 23 (new style). Madrid is occupied for the archduke Charles, who proclaims himself king there, but is soon forced to withdraw. Victory of Prince Eugene at Turin. He occupies Milan.

Charles XII. defeats the forces of Augustus II. at Fraustadt. He occupies Saxony, and dictates the peace of Altranstädt.

1707. Legislative union of England and Scotland.

Victory of the French general Berwick at Almanza, April 25 (old style, 14). Unsuccessful attack on Toulon by the allies. Conquest of the kingdom of Naples by the Imperialists.

Death of Vauban.

1708. Victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at Oudenarde over the dukes of Burgundy and Vendôme, July 11 (new style). Sir John Leake takes possession of Sardinia. Gallant defense of Lille by Boufflers. Fall of that city.

Charles XII. invades Russia.

1709. Victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over Villars at Malplaquet, Sept. 11 (new style).

Peter the Great annihilates the army of Charles XII. at Poltava, July 8. Flight of Charles into Turkish territory. Augustus II. recovers Poland. The Danes invade Sweden.

Suppression of the convent of Port Royal des Champs.

1710. Fall of Godolphin and the Whig ministry; Harley and Bolingbroke come into power.

Victory of Starhemberg at Saragossa, Aug. The archduke

1710. Charles enters Madrid. He is forced to abandon the city, which is re-entered by Philip. Battle of Villaviciosa between Vendôme and Starhemberg, Dec. 10.

Stenbock expels the Danes from Sweden.

1711. Harley (earl of Oxford) is made lord high treasurer of Great Britain. Marlborough, after further successes in Flanders, is removed from his command.

Death of the emperor Joseph I., April 17; his brother, Charles, his successor in the Austrian possessions. Treaty of Szatmár with the Hungarian insurgents. Charles is elected emperor of Germany (Charles VI.), Oct. 12; his rival, Philip V., firmly established on the throne of Spain.

The Turks, having taken up arms for Charles XII., almost achieve the ruin of Peter the Great, who is hemmed in at the river Pruth. They make peace, and recover Azov and other places.

Unsuccessful expedition of the English and New England forces, under Walker, against Canada.

Addison publishes the "Spectator" (finally discontinued in 1714).

Publication of Pope's "Essay on Criticism."

Death of Boileau.

1712. Armistice between France and England. Campaign of Prince Eugene in French Flanders.

War of Toggenburg (second Toggenburg War) between the Catholic and Reformed cantons of Switzerland.

1713. The treaty of Utrecht, signed April 11, or, according to old style, March 31 (acceded to by Spain some months later), virtually terminates the War of the Spanish Succession. France, Spain, England, Holland, Prussia, Savoy, and Portugal make peace. (The struggle continued for a time by France against Austria and the German Empire.) Philip V. recognized as king of Spain; the Spanish Netherlands, Naples, the Milanese, and Sardinia awarded to Austria (see 1714); Acadia (Nova Scotia, &c.) ceded to England by France (which also restores the Hudson Bay region); the sole sovereignty over Newfoundland secured to England; Gibraltar and Minorca ceded to England by Spain; Sicily ceded by Spain to Savoy; Neufchâtel secured to Prussia.

Frederick William I. succeeds his father, Frederick I., in Prussia, Feb. 25.

Charles VI. issues the Pragmatic Sanction to secure the suc-

1713. cession in his hereditary dominions to the female line in default of male issue.

The Swedish general Stenbock surrenders at Tönningen to the Danish, Saxon, and Russian forces.

Condemnation of Jansenism by Clement XI.

The power of the Tuscaroras is broken by the Carolinians.

1714. George I., elector of Hanover, succeeds Queen Anne in Great Britain, Aug. 1.

Treaty of Rastadt between Austria and France, March, followed by the treaty of Baden (in Aargau) between the German Empire and France; the Spanish Netherlands, Naples, the Milanese, and Sardinia secured to Austria, which recovers Freiburg and Breisach; Landau retroceded to France.

The French and Spanish forces take Barcelona, which is deprived of its liberties. Marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese.

Charles XII. returns to his kingdom.

1715. Impeachment of Oxford and Bolingbroke. Rebellion in Scotland and the north of England in favor of James Edward Stuart. Formation of the Walpole ministry. Overthrow of the Jacobites.

Louis XV. succeeds his great-grandfather, Louis XIV., Sept. 1; the duke of Orleans regent.

Barrier Treaty between Austria, Holland, and England, giving the Dutch the right to garrison certain places in the Austrian Netherlands.

Frederick William I. declares war against Sweden. He takes Stralsund, Dec.

The Turks reconquer the Morea from the Venetians.

Death of Fénelon.

1716. Passage of the Septennial Act by Parliament, fixing the limit of the duration of a Parliament at seven years.

John Law establishes his bank in Paris.

Charles XII. unsuccessfully invades Norway.

Austria makes war on Turkey. Victory of Prince Eugene at Peterwardein, Aug. 5.

Death of Leibnitz.

1717. Triple alliance between France, Great Britain, and Holland.

Dismissal of Walpole.

Philip V. of Spain, at the instigation of Alberoni, occupies Sardinia.

1717. Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Belgrade, Aug. 16, and enters that city, Aug. 18.

1718. The Spaniards invade Sicily. Quadruple alliance between Great Britain, France, Austria, and Holland against Spain. Defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro.

Peace of Passarowitz between Turkey, Austria, and Venice, July 21; Turkey cedes the Banat, part of Servia, with Belgrade, and parts of Bosnia and Wallachia to Charles VI.; she retains the Morea.

Charles XII. attempts the conquest of Norway, and is killed while besieging Frederikshald, Dec. 11. His sister, Ulrica Eleonora, is declared his successor.

French settlement at New Orleans.

1719. The French forces, under Berwick, attack Spain. Philip V. dismisses his minister Alberoni.

Execution of the Swedish prime-minister Görtz. Treaty between Sweden and George I.; the duchies of Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover (having been already a few years in her possession).

1720. The South Sea Company assumes the discharge of the British national debt. Bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

Failure of Law's Mississippi Scheme in France.

Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy cedes Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia. The dominions of Savoy become the kingdom of Sardinia.

Treaty of Stockholm between Sweden and Prussia; Sweden cedes a great part of Hither Pomerania. Ulrica Eleonora gives over the government of Sweden to her husband, Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

1721. Walpole again prime-minister.

Financial bankruptcy in France.

Treaty of Nystad between Sweden and Russia; Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Karelia secured to Russia.

Pope Innocent XIII. succeeds Clement XI.

1722. Discovery of a Jacobite plot against George I.

Peter the Great makes war on Persia.

Establishment of the Moravian settlement at Herrnhut under the auspices of Count Zinzendorf.

1723. Death of the regent Orleans.

Peter the Great secures large territories from Persia.

1724. Formal publication of the Pragmatic Sanction by Charles VI.

1724. Philip V. resigns the government of Spain in favor of his son, Luis, but resumes it on the latter's death.
Pope Benedict XIII. succeeds Innocent XIII.
1725. Signing of a treaty of alliance at Vienna between Austria and Spain. England, France, and Prussia form a counter alliance in the Hanover Treaty.
Peter the Great is succeeded by his wife, Catharine I.
1726. Fleury assumes the conduct of affairs in France.
Accession of Russia to the Vienna alliance. Treaty of Wusterhausen between Prussia and Austria.
1727. Gibraltar is unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards.
George II. succeeds his father, George I., June 11 (new style, 22).
Death of Catharine I. of Russia. Accession of Peter II., grandson of Peter the Great.
Death of Isaac Newton.
1728. A congress of the Great Powers assembles at Soissons.
Behring discovers the strait connecting the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean.
1729. Treaty of Seville between Spain, Great Britain, and France.
Corsica rebels against Genoa.
Carolina is purchased by the crown. (Two royal provinces constituted, North and South Carolina.*)
1730. Peter II. of Russia is succeeded by Anne, niece of Peter I.
Pope Clement XII. succeeds Benedict XIII.
Laying out of Baltimore.
1731. Parma and Piacenza, on the extinction of the male line of the Farnese family, are conferred upon Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese.
Death of Defoe.
1731–1732. Expulsion of the Protestants from Salzburg.
1732. Oglethorpe embarks from England with a party of colonists to found a settlement in Georgia.
1733. Death of Augustus II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, Feb. 1. His son, Frederick Augustus II., succeeds in Saxony. The Poles elect (Sept.) their former king, Stanislas Leszczynski, who is supported by his son-in-law, Louis XV. of France, seconded by Spain and Sardinia. A fraction of the Polish nobility, backed by a Russian army, and supported also by Austria, elects Frederick Augustus II. of

* Under the proprietorship there had been two separate governments for the region.

1733. Saxony (as king of Poland Augustus III.), Oct. Stanislas is expelled. Beginning of the so-called War of the Polish Succession. The French occupy Lorraine, and take Kehl. Charles Emanuel III. of Sardinia and the French invade Lombardy. Occupation of Milan.

Oglethorpe founds Savannah.

1734. Campaign of the Austrians against France and Sardinia in northern Italy. Don Carlos, son of Philip V., undertakes the conquest of the Two Sicilies. He enters Naples, and proclaims himself king. The Austrian army is vanquished at Bitonto, May 25. Fall of Capua, Nov.

The French forces, under Berwick, lay siege to Philippsburg; Berwick is killed. Fall of that fortress.

1735. Don Carlos completes the conquest of Sicily, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies as Charles III. (Bourbon dynasty).

Preliminary treaty of Vienna ; Augustus III. acknowledged king of Poland; Stanislas Leszczynski to succeed Francis Stephen * in the duchy of Lorraine on the extinction of the Medici line in Tuscany, that grand-duchy to be allotted in exchange to Francis Stephen; Lorraine to fall to France on the death of Stanislas; Charles III. to retain the Two Sicilies; Parma and Piacenza to be ceded to Austria.

Publication of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus.

1736. The Russians make war on Turkey, and take Azov.

End of the Suffavean (Sofi) dynasty in Persia; Nadir Shah (Kuli Khan) placed on the throne.

1737. Stanislas Leszczynski succeeds Francis Stephen in Lorraine.

Extinction of the Medici dynasty in Tuscany; Francis Stephen grand-duke.

Charles VI. makes war on Turkey.

Opening of the University of Göttingen, founded by George II.

1738. Definitive treaty of Vienna between Charles VI. and France, Nov. (Acceded to by Sardinia and Spain in 1739.)

Nadir Shah conquers Afghanistan.

Death of Boerhaave.

1739. England declares war against Spain. Taking of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon.

Peace of Belgrade between Austria and the Turks, who recover Belgrade and adjoining Servian territories, &c.

---

* Afterward emperor of Germany as Francis I.

1739. The Russians, after a victorious advance under Münnich, make peace with Turkey.

Nadir Shah, the ruler of Persia, overthrows the power of the Great Mogul, and enters Delhi. He replaces the Great Mogul on his throne.

Publication of Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature."

1740. Frederick II., the Great, succeeds his father, Frederick William I., May 31.

Death of Charles VI., Oct. 20. His daughter, Maria Theresa, succeeds in his hereditary dominions. The succession is disputed by Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, and Augustus III. of Poland and Saxony. Spain claims a part of the Austrian dominions. Frederick the Great demands the cession of Silesia, and invades that province, Dec. Beginning of the War of the Austrian Succession.

Death of the empress Anne of Russia. Her grand-nephew, the infant Ivan VI., succeeds under the regency of Biron.

Pope Benedict XIV. succeeds Clement XII.

Nadir Shah conquers the rulers of Bokhara and Khiva.

1741. Victory of Frederick the Great over the Austrians at Mollwitz, April 10. France takes up arms for the elector Charles Albert, and concludes an alliance with him and Spain at Nymphenburg, May. Alliance between England and Austria. Charles Albert invades the Austrian dominions. Maria Theresa appeals to the Hungarian Diet at Presburg. Bohemia overrun by the Bavarian, French, and Saxon armies. Fall of Prague, Nov. 26.

War between Sweden and Russia.

Deposition of the infant czar, Ivan VI. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, is proclaimed his successor.

Vernon unsuccessfully attacks Cartagena, New Granada.

New Hampshire is finally separated from Massachusetts.

1742. Fall of the Walpole ministry, Feb. Formation of the Wilmington ministry.

Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, is chosen emperor of Germany (Charles VII.), Jan. 24. Invasion of Bavaria by the Austrians. Victory of Frederick the Great over the Austrians at Chotusitz, May 17. Treaty of Breslau; Austria cedes most of Silesia to Prussia. Retreat of the French, under Belleisle, from Prague.

Dupleix is made governor of the French possessions in India.

1743. Death of Cardinal Fleury.

1743. The Austrians occupy Bavaria. The English, under George II., defeat the French, under Noailles, at Dettingen, June 27 (old style, 16). The Wilmington ministry is succeeded by that under Pelham. Saxony and Sardinia join the Austrian alliance.

Treaty of Abo between Russia and Sweden.

1744. Defeat of the English fleet before Toulon. Successes of the French in the Austrian Netherlands. Charles III. of Naples, after having been forced into neutrality by the English in 1742, again takes up arms against Austria, and is victorious at Velletri. Frederick II. invades Bohemia (Second Silesian War). Victory of the French and Spaniards over Charles Emanuel III. of Sardinia near Coni.

Beginning of King George's War in America (terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748).

Death of Pope.

1745. Scotland rises for the Young Pretender, Charles Edward. He is victorious at Prestonpans, Sept. 21, and advances into the heart of England, but is forced to retreat.

Death of the emperor Charles VII., Jan. 20. His successor in Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, makes peace with Maria Theresa. Victory of the French, under Marshal Saxe, over the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, under the duke of Cumberland, at Fontenoy, May 11 (old style, April 30). Victory of Frederick the Great at Hohenfriedberg, June 4. Francis Stephen, grand-duke of Tuscany, husband of Maria Theresa, is elected emperor of Germany (Francis I.), Sept. 13. The Prussians, under Leopold of Dessau, defeat the Saxons at Kesselsdorf, Dec. 15. Treaty of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia; end of the Second Silesian War.

The Italian possessions of Austria occupied by her enemies.

The British colonists of America, under Sir William Pepperell, seconded by a British fleet under Warren, reduce Louisburg, June 17. (The place restored to France in 1748.)

Death of Swift.

1745 (*about*). Rise of the sect of the Wahabees.

1746. Victory of Charles Edward at Falkirk, Jan. He is overthrown at Culloden by the duke of Cumberland, April 16 (new style, 27).

Successful campaign of the Austrians in Italy. They occupy Genoa, the republic having joined the anti-Austrian

1746. league, but are soon expelled. Marshal Saxe, after reducing the principal towns of the Austrian Netherlands, defeats the allied army, under Charles of Lorraine, in the battle of Raucoux, Oct. 11.

Ferdinand VI. succeeds his father, Philip V., in Spain, July 9.

Labourdonnais takes Madras.

1747. Genoa is unsuccessfully invested by the Austrians and Sardinians. Naval victory of the English, under Admiral Anson, over the French off Cape Finisterre. Marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Lawfeld, July 2 (new style). The French take Bergen-op-Zoom. Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belle-Isle. The Empress Elizabeth of Russia sets an army on foot for the support of Maria Theresa.

Brühl becomes prime minister in Saxony.

Death of Le Sage.

1748. Maestricht is taken by Marshal Saxe. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18 (old style, 7), terminates the War of the Austrian Succession; the basis of settlement being the mutual restitution of conquests, but not in regard to Austria, which, besides confirming Silesia to Frederick the Great, cedes Parma and Piacenza, as well as Guastalla (taken possession of by Austria on the extinction of the ducal line in 1746), to Don Philip, brother of Ferdinand VI. of Spain.

Successful defence of Pondicherry by Dupleix against Boscawen and Lawrence.

Publication of Montesquieu's "Esprit des lois."

Death of Thomson.

1749. The Ohio Company receives its grant from George II.

Publication of Fielding's "Tom Jones" and of the first part of Buffon's "Histoire naturelle."

1750. Death of Muratori and of J. S. Bach.

1751. Adolphus Frederick, of the house of Holstein-Eutin, succeeds Frederick in Sweden.

Clive takes Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic.

The publication of the *Encyclopédie* is begun by Diderot and D'Alembert.

1752. The reform of the calendar goes into effect in Great Britain.

The identity of lightning with electricity is fully demonstrated by Franklin.

1753. Kaunitz is appointed chancellor by Maria Theresa.
Foundation of the British Museum.
Death of Berkeley.

1754. Death of Sir Henry Pelham, March. Formation of the Newcastle ministry.
Beginning of the French and Indian War in America.
Death of Fielding.

1755. Great earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1.
Unsuccessful British expedition against Fort Duquesne. Braddock is overwhelmed on the banks of the Monongahela, July 9. Washington conducts the retreat. Abortive expedition against the French forts of Niagara and Frontenac. Expedition of William Johnson against Crown Point. Engagement between his forces and those of Dieskau on the shores of Lake George, Sept. 8; repulse of the French. Johnson abandons the attempt to reduce Crown Point. —Dispersion of the French colonists of Acadia.
Death of Montesquieu.

1756. Defensive treaty between England and Prussia.—The French attack Minorca ; Admiral Byng is defeated off that island, May ; it surrenders, June.—Treaty of alliance between France and Austria against Frederick the Great, concluded at Versailles, May. Beginning of the Seven Years' War between Austria, the German Empire, France (joined toward the close of the contest by Spain), Saxony, Russia, and Sweden, on the one side, and Prussia, England, Hanover, and a few of the smaller German states (also Portugal at the close of the contest), on the other. Frederick the Great invades Saxony, Aug. He enters Bohemia, and defeats the Austrians, under Browne, at Lowositz, Oct. 1. Surrender of the Saxon army, Oct.
Resignation of the British premier, the duke of Newcastle, Nov. William Pitt is appointed secretary of state, Dec.
Surajah Dowlah, the subahdar of Bengal, takes Calcutta, and throws the English prisoners into the Black Hole.
The forces of Montcalm take Fort Oswego.
Publication of Voltaire's "Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations."

1757. The German Diet levies an army against Frederick the Great. France and Sweden declare war against Prussia. Frederick defeats the Austrians, under Charles of Lorraine and Browne, at Prague, May 6. He besieges that city. His

1757. army is overwhelmed by the Austrians, under Daun, at Kolin, June 18. East Prussia is overrun by a Russian army. Victory of the French, under D'Estrées, at Hastembeck, July 26, over the duke of Cumberland, who, in Sept., is forced to conclude the convention of Kloster-Zeven. The Russians, under Apraxin, defeat the Prussian general Lehwald at Grossjägerndorf, Aug. 30. Victory of Frederick over the French and Imperialists, under Soubise, at Rossbach, Nov. 5. The Austrians, after occupying Silesia, are defeated at Leuthen, Dec. 5.

Resignation of Pitt, April. Formation of the Newcastle and Pitt ministry, June ; Pitt at the head of the administration as secretary of state.

Clive retakes Calcutta and defeats Surajah Dowlah at Plassey, June 23.

Montcalm takes Fort William Henry.

1758. Ferdinand of Brunswick expels the French from Hanover, and defeats them at Crefeld, June 23. Frederick the Great defeats the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25. He is defeated by Daun at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14.

Pope Clement XIII. succeeds Benedict XIV.

The French, under Lally, take Arcot, and lay siege to Madras. (The siege raised in 1759.)

Victory of Montcalm over Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, July 8. Amherst and Boscawen reduce Louisburg ; it is occupied, July 27. The French lose Forts Frontenac and Duquesne.

Death of Jonathan Edwards.

1759. Victory of Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French at Minden, Aug. 1. The Russians and Austrians, under Soltikoff and Laudon, annihilate the army of Frederick the Great at Kunersdorf, Aug. 12. Naval victory of the English, under Boscawen, over the French in the Bay of Lagos, Aug. Admiral Hawke defeats Conflans in the Bay of Quiberon, Nov. 20. The Prussian general Fink surrenders at Maxen, Nov. 21.

Charles III. succeeds his brother, Ferdinand VI., in Spain. Ferdinand IV., son of Charles III., becomes king of the Two Sicilies.

King Joseph of Portugal, under the guidance of his minister Pombal, expels the Jesuits.

The English take Guadeloupe from the French. (It is restored in 1763.)

1759. The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point. They lose Fort Niagara. Successful invasion of Canada by Wolfe. Battle on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13 ; Wolfe and Montcalm fall. Surrender of Quebec.

Death of Handel.

1760. Victory of Marshal Broglie at Corbach, July. Frederick the Great defeats Laudon at Liegnitz, Aug. Occupation of Berlin (for a few days) by the Russians and Austrians, Oct. Frederick is victorious over Daun at Torgau, Nov. 3.

George III. succeeds his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25.

Fall of Montreal ; the British masters of Canada.

1761. The English take the island of Belle-Isle. The Family Compact, an alliance of the Bourbon crowns, is negotiated by Choiseul, Aug. Frederick the Great confronts the Russians, under Buturlin, and the Austrians, under Laudon, in his fortified camp at Bunzelwitz, Aug.–Sept. Storming of Schweidnitz by Laudon, Oct. 1. Surrender of Kolberg to the Russians, Dec.

Surrender of Pondicherry to the English, Jan. (The place restored to the French in the peace of 1763.)

Pitt resigns the office of secretary of state, Oct.

The Mahrattas are overwhelmed by the Afghans, under Ahmed Shah, at Paniput, Jan.

Death of Richardson.

1762. England declares war against Spain, Jan. Death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, Jan. 5. She is succeeded by Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, who goes over to the side of Frederick the Great. The English conquer Martinique from the French. (It is restored in 1763.) The Spaniards invade Portugal. Sweden withdraws from the war against Frederick. Peter III. is deposed by his wife, Catharine II., who usurps the throne, July 9. Peter is strangled, July 17. Victory of Frederick at Burkersdorf, July 21. The English reduce Havana, Aug. Henry, brother of Frederick, is victorious at Freiberg, Oct. Preliminaries of peace between England, France, Spain, and Portugal are signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3.

Newcastle is succeeded by Bute as head of the English ministry, May.

Publication of Rousseau's "Contrat social."

1763. Peace of Paris between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, Feb. 10: Canada, together with Prince Edward Island

1763. and Cape Breton, the region east of the Mississippi hitherto claimed by France, and the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago (the last previously neutral territory), ceded by France to England; Florida ceded to England by Spain, which receives Louisiana from France; Minorca restored to England; Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Pondicherry restored to France, which receives Santa Lucia; the French settlements on the Senegal ceded to England; Gorée restored to France.

Peace of Hubertsburg between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, Feb. 15; Silesia finally confirmed to Frederick the Great; end of the Seven Years' War.

The Bute administration is succeeded by that of Grenville. Beginning of the persecutions of John Wilkes by the Government.

Death of Augustus III. of Poland and Saxony.

Pontiac's War; the Indians unsuccessfully besiege the English fort at Detroit.

1764. Louis XV., under the guidance of Choiseul, suppresses the order of Jesuits in France. Death of Madame de Pompadour.

Catharine II. of Russia secures the election of Stanislas Poniatowski as king of Poland.

Publication of Beccaria's "Trattato dei delitti e delle pene."

Settlement of St. Louis by the French.

Death of Hogarth.

1765. Passage of the Stamp Act by Parliament. The Rockingham ministry succeeds that of Grenville.

The first colonial congress is held at New York.

Joseph II. succeeds his father, Francis I., as emperor of Germany, Aug. 18.

The Mogul emperor formally cedes Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to the English East India Company.

Death of Edward Young.

1766. Repeal of the Stamp Act. Fall of the Rockingham ministry; Pitt premier.

Death of Stanislas Leszczynski; Lorraine is united with France.

Publication of Lessing's "Laocoon" and of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

1767. The British Parliament imposes duties on paper, glass, tea, etc., imported into America.

1767. Charles III. of Spain, with the advice of his minister Aranda, orders the expulsion of the Jesuits.

First war between the English and Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore. (Peace made in 1769.)

Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny.

1768. Riots on the occasion of the imprisonment of John Wilkes. Retirement of Pitt from the British administration ; Grafton at the head of the ministry.

The British station a military force in Boston.

The Polish patriots form the Confederation of Bar to resist the designs of Russia. Turkey declares war against Russia.

Revolt of Ali Bey against the Porte in Egypt.

Corsica is made over to France by Genoa.

Cook sails on his first voyage around the world. (He returns in 1771.)

James Bruce sets out on his travels for the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

Death of Sterne and of Winckelmann.

1769. Appearance of the Letters of Junius.

Defeat of Paoli and subjection of Corsica by the French.

Victorious advance of the Russians through Moldavia.

Pope Clement XIV. succeeds Clement XIII.

Watt obtains his first patent for an improvement in the steam engine.

Arkwright patents his spinning frame.

Death of Gellert.

1770. The Grafton ministry is succeeded by that of Lord North, Jan.

The Boston massacre, March 5.

Successes of the Russians in Wallachia. The Russian fleet, under Orloff and Elphinstone, defeats the Turkish fleet at Scio. Elphinstone burns the Turkish fleet at Tchesme, July. The Russian general Rumiantzeff defeats the Tartar khan of the Crimea, the vassal of the Porte, on the Pruth. He defeats the Turks on the Kagul. The Russians, under Panin, storm Bender, Sept.

Christian VII. of Denmark dismisses his minister Bernstorff. Struensee succeeds to his power.

1771. The Russian general Dolgoruki storms the lines of Perekop, and occupies the Crimea.

Gustavus III. succeeds his father, Adolphus Frederick, in Sweden.

1771. Death of Gray and of Smollett.

1772. First partition of Poland, between Catharine II., Maria Theresa, and Frederick the Great. Russia appropriates a considerable region on the Düna and the upper Dnieper; Prussia takes Polish or regal Prussia* (Thorn and Dantzic excepted) and adjoining territories; an extensive region bordering on Hungary is annexed to the Austrian dominions and constituted into the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. Stanislas Poniatowski remains king of the remainder of Poland, including Warsaw.

Struensee, after virtually ruling Denmark, dies on the scaffold.

Warren Hastings is appointed president of the supreme council of Bengal.

Death of Swedenborg.

1773. Tea thrown overboard at Boston, Dec. 16.

Clement XIV. pronounces the dissolution of the Jesuit order.

Advance of the Russians through Bulgaria. They fail before Silistria and Varna. The Cossack Pugatcheff (a pseudo Peter III.) raises a rebellion against Catharine II.

Fall of Ali Bey.

Oldenburg is given over by Denmark to the house of Holstein-Gottorp.

1774. Parliament passes the Boston Port Bill, closing the port of that city. The first Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

Louis XVI. succeeds his grandfather, Louis XV., May 10; Maurepas his minister of state, Turgot minister of finance.

Siege of Shumla by the Russians. They conclude peace with Turkey at Kutchuk-Kainarji; Turkey renounces her suzerainty over the Crimea and other Tartar territories.

Death of Pope Clement XIV.

Warren Hastings becomes the first governor-general of India.

Discovery of oxygen by Priestley.

Death of Goldsmith.

1775. Beginning of the American Revolution. Battle of Lexington, April 19. The second Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia, May 10. Ethan Allen seizes Ticonderoga, May 10. Occupation of Crown Point, May 12. Mecklenburg (N. C.) declaration of independence, May. Washington is appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental

---

* Now included in West Prussia and Ermeland.

1775. forces, June 15. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. Washington conducts the siege of Boston. The Americans take Montreal, Nov. Unsuccessful assault on Quebec, Dec. 31; Montgomery killed.—Settlement of Kentucky by Daniel Boone and others.

Execution of Pugatcheff.

Election of Pope Pius VI.

1776. General Howe evacuates Boston, March 17. Colonel Moultrie repulses the British at Charleston, June 28. The Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence July 4. The British, under Howe and Clinton, defeat the Americans, under Putnam and Sullivan, in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27. The British occupy New York, Sept. 15. The forces of Howe defeat the Americans at White Plains, Oct. 28. The British take Fort Washington, Nov. 16. Washington surprises the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26.

Publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and of the first volume of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Death of Hume.

1777. Victory of Washington at Princeton, Jan. 3. The British general Tryon burns Danbury, April. Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga, July. Victory of Stark at Bennington, Aug. 16. Defeat of Washington by Howe in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11; Lafayette wounded. Battle of Stillwater between Burgoyne and Gates, Sept. 19. The British enter Philadelphia, Sept. 26. Repulse of Washington at Germantown, Oct. 4. Battle of Saratoga (second battle of Stillwater) between Burgoyne and Gates, Oct. 7. Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 17. Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15. Washington establishes his winter-quarters at Valley Forge, Dec.

Louis XVI. appoints Necker minister of finance.

Annexation of Bukowina to Austria.

Death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, without direct heirs, Dec.

1778. France recognizes the independence of the United States, Jan. She concludes a treaty of amity and commerce with their commissioners, Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, Feb. 6. Death of Pitt, May 11. The British evacuate Philadelphia, June. Engagement between Washington and Clinton

1778. at Monmouth, June 28. The French fleet, under D'Estaing, enters Delaware Bay, July. France declares war against England, July 10. Massacre of Wyoming, July. Battle of Rhode Island between Sullivan and Pigot, Aug. 29. The British enter Savannah, Dec. 29.

Beginning of the contest known as the War of the Bavarian Succession. Austria attempts to enforce her pretensions to a portion of the Bavarian territories, while upholding the lawful claimant to the throne, Charles Theodore, elector palatine, and is opposed by Prussia.

The Hawaiian Islands are rediscovered by Cook.

Death of Linnæus, of Voltaire, and of Rousseau.

1779. Victory of the British, under Prevost, at Brier Creek, March 3. The Americans, under Wayne, storm Stony Point, July 16. Victory of Paul Jones off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23. The British repulse an assault on Savannah, Oct. 9.

Spain declares war against England, June 16. The Spanish and French fleets undertake the blockade of Gibraltar.

The treaty of Teschen closes the War of the Bavarian Succession; Charles Theodore recognized as ruler; the Palatinate of the Rhine united with Bavaria.

Death of Garrick.

1780. Surrender of Lincoln at Charleston to Clinton, May 12. Defeat of Gates by Cornwallis in the first battle of Camden, Aug. 16. Arnold makes an agreement to deliver West Point to the British, Sept. Execution of Major André, Oct. 2. Defeat of the British at King's Mountain, Oct. 7.

Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Jan.

Gordon ("no popery") riots in London, June.

England declares war against Holland, Dec.

Death of Maria Theresa, Nov. 29. Her son, the emperor Joseph II., succeeds in her hereditary dominions. He undertakes a complete reform in his states.

Outbreak of a new war between Hyder Ali and the English.

1781. Victory of the Americans, under Morgan, over the British, under Tarleton, at Cowpens, Jan. 17. The ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the states of the Union completed, March 1. Defeat of Greene by Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, March 15. Rawdon is victorious over Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (second battle of Camden), April 25. Arnold takes New London and Fort Griswold, and burns New London, Sept. Battle of Eutaw Springs be-

1781. tween Greene and Stuart, Sept. 8. Washington and Rochambeau, aided by a fleet under De Grasse, besiege Cornwallis in Yorktown, Oct. Surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19.
Bombardment of Gibraltar by the Spanish vessels, April–Nov. Naval action between the English and Dutch off Doggerbank, Aug. 5.
Resignation of Necker, May.
Joseph II. issues an edict of toleration.
Discovery of Uranus by Herschel.
Publication of Kant's "Kritik der reinen Vernunft" and of the first of Schiller's dramas, "Die Räuber."
Death of Lessing.

1782. Fall of the North ministry, March. The second Rockingham administration follows, succeeded, in July, by the Shelburne ministry. Victory of Admiral Rodney over De Grasse in the Antilles, April 12. The British evacuate Savannah, July. Great cannonade of Gibraltar by the French and Spanish batteries, Sept. 13; successful resistance of Eliott.
John Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens sign a preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain, Nov. 30. The British evacuate Charleston, Dec. 14.
Grattan and his followers secure the independence of the Irish Parliament.
Tippoo Saib succeeds his father, Hyder Ali, in Mysore.

1783. End of the Shelburne administration, Feb. Formation of the "Coalition Ministry" of Portland, Fox, and North, April. Peace of Versailles between Great Britain, the United States, France, and Spain, Sept. 3. Great Britain recognizes the independence of the United States; she restores Florida and Minorca to Spain, and cedes Tobago to France. Evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25. Dismissal of the "Coalition Ministry," Dec. The younger Pitt becomes prime minister.
Louis XVI. appoints Calonne minister of finance.
Incorporation of the Crimea with the Russian Empire.
Successful introduction of the balloon by the brothers Montgolfier.
Death of Euler and of D'Alembert.

1784. England concludes peace with Holland. Creation of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.
Frederick (VI.) becomes regent of Denmark for his father, Christian VII.

1784. Tippoo Saib makes peace with the English.
Death of Diderot and of Johnson.

1785. La Pérouse sails on his great voyage of exploration to the Pacific.

1786. Outbreak of Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Impeachment of Warren Hastings; the articles of impeachment presented by Burke.
Frederick William II. succeeds his uncle, Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
Death of Moses Mendelssohn.

1787. Suppression of Shays's rebellion. Framing of the constitution of the United States by the convention assembled at Philadelphia. Congress undertakes the government of the Northwest Territory.
The Assembly of Notables meets at Versailles, Feb. Dismissal of Calonne; Loménie de Brienne made minister of finance. Dissolution of the Assembly of Notables. Loménie de Brienne is appointed to the office of chief minister.
Turkey declares war against Russia. Joseph II. begins a war against Turkey by an unsuccessful attempt to seize Belgrade.
The anti-Orange party in Holland is crushed by a Prussian army.
Death of Gluck.

1788. A majority of the United States ratify the Constitution. (Rhode Island the last to ratify, 1790.)—Foundation of Cincinnati.
The trial of Warren Hastings begins, Feb. (He is acquitted in 1795.) George III. becomes insane, Nov. (Temporary recovery, 1789.)
Dismissal of Loménie de Brienne by Louis XVI., Aug.; Necker chief minister. New Assembly of Notables, Nov.–Dec.
Death of Charles III. of Spain, Dec. 13. He is succeeded by his son, Charles IV.
Sweden declares war against Russia.
The Russians, under Potemkin, storm Otchakov, Dec.
The English establish a penal settlement in Australia.
Death of Buffon.

1789. Washington is elected president of the United States. The Continental Congress is superseded by the first Congress under the Constitution. Inauguration of Washington in New York, April 30.

1789. Beginning of the French Revolution. Opening session of the States General at Versailles, May 5. The commons (Third Estate), on the motion of Sieyès, constitute themselves the National Assembly (Constituent Assembly), June 17. Many deputies from the clergy and nobility unite within a few days with the commons. The Assembly, under the lead of Mirabeau, refuses to obey the king's command to withdraw from its position, June 23. On the demand of Louis XVI., the two upper orders join the Third Estate, June 27. The king dismisses Necker, July 11. Formation of the National Guard, July 13. Storming of the Bastille by the populace, July 14, followed by its destruction. Lafayette is appointed commander of the National Guard, July 15. The emigration of the nobles begins. Necker is recalled to office, July 28. The Constituent Assembly abolishes feudal rights and privileges, Aug. 4. Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted, Aug. The Assembly decrees that the legislative power be vested in a single Chamber of Deputies, Sept. Louis XVI. accepts the decrees of the Assembly, Oct. March of the Parisian populace to Versailles, and tumult there, Oct. 5, 6. The king and Assembly remove to Paris. The Assembly decrees the transfer of the ecclesiastical property to the state, Nov. 2.

Revolt of the Austrian (Belgian) Netherlands.

The Austrians and Russians, under the prince of Coburg and Suvaroff, defeat the Turks at Fokshani. The Austrians take Belgrade, the Russians Bender.

Alexander Mackenzie discovers and explores the Mackenzie River.

1790. The seat of government of the United States is removed from New York to Philadelphia. (See 1800.) Unsuccessful expedition of Harmar against the Indians of the Northwest Territory.

Division of France (including Corsica) into departments, Jan. The Constituent Assembly abolishes the succession by primogeniture, Feb. Suppression of titles of nobility, June. The civil constitution of the clergy is decreed, July 12. Federation Fête on the Champ de Mars, July 14. Necker is again dismissed, Sept. Suppression of the parliaments, Sept. First issue of *assignats*, Sept.

Joseph II. revokes his arbitrary enactments respecting Hungary. Death of the emperor, Feb. 20. His brother, Leo-

1790. pold, succeeds in his hereditary dominions, and is elected emperor of Germany as Leopold II., Sept. 30. The Austrians reoccupy Brussels, Dec.; the Belgian insurgents subdued.

Gustavus III. of Sweden achieves a great naval victory over the Russians in the Gulf of Finland, July. He concludes peace, Aug.

Suvaroff storms Ismail, Dec. 22.

War between the English and Tippoo Saib.

Fitch introduces steam navigation on the Delaware. (Soon abandoned.)

Publication of Goethe's "Faust" (in an incomplete form).

Death of Franklin and of Adam Smith.

1791. Admission of Vermont into the Union. Congress charters the Bank of the United States (at Philadelphia). Defeat of St. Clair by the Miamis, Nov. 4.

Death of Mirabeau, April 2. The royal family attempt a secret flight from France, June 20. They are turned back at Varennes, June 21. Leopold II. and Frederick William II. hold a convention at Pillnitz, and issue a declaration promising support to the *émigrés* against the revolution, Aug. 27. The French Assembly completes the constitution, Sept. 3. Louis XVI. takes the oath to it, Sept. 14. The incorporation of Avignon and Venaissin with France is decreed, Sept. Last session of the Constituent Assembly, Sept. 30. Opening of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.

A new sanction is given to the constitutional liberties of Hungary by Leopold II. The Protestants secure their rights.

Austria concludes peace with Turkey at Sistova, Aug.

A liberal constitution is promulgated in Poland.

Division of Canada into Upper and Lower Canada.

Outbreak of the insurrection of the blacks in the French portion of Hayti. The mulattoes take up arms against the whites.

Galvani publishes his discoveries in animal electricity.

Appearance of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man."

Death of Wesley and of Mozart.

1792. Admission of Kentucky into the Union. Establishment of the national mint at Philadelphia.

Confiscation of the property of the French *émigrés*, Feb. Louis XVI. forms a Girondist ministry, March. Adoption of the guillotine, March. The king is forced to declare war

1792. against Austria, April 20. Campaign of the French and Austrians in Flanders. Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia joins the coalition of Austria, Prussia, and other German states against France, July. Famous manifesto issued from the camp of the duke of Brunswick, July 25. The members of the municipal government of Paris establish themselves as the Insurrectionary Commune, Aug. 10. The Parisian populace attack the Tuileries, and massacre the Swiss guards, Aug. 10. The royal family are imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 13. Establishment of the first Revolutionary Tribunal by the Jacobins, Aug. 17. The duke of Brunswick invades France at the head of a combined Prussian and Austrian army, Aug. Royalist rising in the west of France, Aug. The "September massacres" in Paris begin, Sept. 2. The French, under the elder Kellermann, obtain an advantage over the duke of Brunswick at Valmy, Sept. 20. The National Convention takes the place of the Legislative Assembly, and declares France a republic, Sept. 21.* The French occupy Chambéry and Nice, Sept. Victorious advance of Custine into Germany, Sept.–Oct. Victory of Dumouriez over the Austrians at Jemmapes, Nov. 6, followed by the occupation of Belgium. Annexation of Savoy to France, Nov. Beginning of the trial of Louis XVI., Dec. 11.

Death of the emperor Leopold II., March 1. His son, Francis, succeeds in his hereditary dominions, and is elected emperor of Germany as Francis II., July 5.

Peace of Jassy between Russia and Turkey, Jan.; Russia acquires Otchakov, and extends her territory to the Dniester.

The opponents of the new constitution in Poland, at the instigation of Catharine II. of Russia, form the Confederation of Targovitza. A Russian army invades the country.

Gustavus III. of Sweden is shot by Anckarstroem, night of March 15, 16. He dies March 29, and is succeeded by his son, Gustavus IV. Adolphus.

Tippoo Saib is forced to cede a large portion of Mysore to the English.

Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1793. Beginning of Washington's second administration, March 4. Execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21. Grand coalition against

* September 22 was made the beginning of the republican era.

1793. France, formed by England, Austria, Prussia, the German Empire, Holland, Spain, Naples, and other states. Formation of the new Revolutionary Tribunal in France, March. Danton, Marat, and Robespierre inaugurate the Reign of Terror. Outbreak of a great royalist insurrection in the Vendée, March. Dumouriez is defeated by the Austrians, under the prince of Coburg, at Neerwinden, March 18, and soon after passes over to the enemy, by whom Belgium is recovered. Institution of the Committee of Public Safety, April 6. The Spanish forces invade Roussillon, April. Beginning of the revolt in Corsica against the Convention, May. Fall of the Girondists, June 2. Victory of the Vendeans at Saumur, June 9–10. Cathelineau, the Vendean leader, is mortally wounded before Nantes, June 29. Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday, July 13. Mentz (taken by Custine in Oct., 1792) surrenders to the Prussians, July 23. Toulon is delivered to the English, Aug. 27. The duke of York, the British commander-in-chief in Flanders, is defeated near Dunkirk, Sept. The Convention passes a law against the "suspected," Sept. 17. Introduction of the revolutionary calendar, Oct. 5. (Era reckoned from Sept. 22, 1792.) Great massacres at Lyons by the troops of the Convention, Oct. The German allies force the lines of Weissenburg, Oct. (They are recovered by the French, Dec.) Jourdan defeats the Austrians in the battle of Wattignies, Oct. 15, 16. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. La Rochejaquelein becomes the leader of the Vendeans, Oct. Execution of the Girondists, Oct. 31. Execution of Philippe Égalité, Nov. 6. The "Worship of Reason" is decreed by the Convention, Nov. 10. Defeat of the Vendeans at Le Mans, Dec. Toulon is retaken from the English, Bonaparte commanding the French artillery, Dec. 19. The Vendeans are overthrown at Savenay. Atrocities of Carrier at Nantes (*noyades*).

Second partition of Poland; Prussia appropriates the westernmost portion of the kingdom, also taking possession of Dantzic (made a free city in 1772); Russia takes a great part of the Lithuanian territories, half of Volhynia, Podolia, and all of the Ukraine held by Poland.

The commissioners of the French Convention proclaim the freedom of the blacks in Hayti.

1794. Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania. Wayne breaks the power of the Miamis in a battle at Maumee Rapids, Aug. 20. Jay's treaty with Great Britain.

Execution of the Hébertists, March 24. Execution of Danton and his followers, including Camille Desmoulins, April 5. Naval victory of the English, under Howe, over the French, June 1. *Fête de l'Être Suprême*, June 8. Victory of Jourdan at Fleurus over the Austrians, under the prince of Coburg, June 26, followed by the conquest of Belgium. Fall of Robespierre, July 27 (9th Thermidor); end of the Reign of Terror. Execution of Robespierre and his supporters, July 28. The French take the Spanish town of Fuenterrabia, Aug. 1. The English complete the liberation of Corsica from the French, Aug. Victorious campaign of Jourdan on the Rhine, Sept.–Oct. Pichegru invades Holland.

Trial of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others for high treason.

Kosciuszko heads a great rising of the Polish people, which is met by the combined arms of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. He succumbs to the Russians, under Suvaroff and Fersen, at Maciejowice, Oct. 10, and is made prisoner. Storming of Praga and massacre by the Russians, under Suvaroff, Nov. 4. Capitulation of Warsaw, Nov. 8.

Death of Gibbon and of Lavoisier (guillotined).

1795. The French complete the conquest of Holland, Jan. Proclamation of the Batavian Republic. Insurrection in Paris against the Convention, April 1. Peace of Basel between France and Prussia, April 5; the Prussian territories west of the Rhine left to the French. Fresh rising against the Convention in Paris, May 20. A body of *émigrés* land at Quiberon to join the royalist insurgents called Chouans, June. Failure of the expedition, July. Treaty of Basel between France and Spain, negotiated by Godoy, July. Adoption of the constitution of the year III., Aug. 22. The French armies, under Jourdan and Pichegru, invade Germany, Sept. Annexation of Belgium and other conquered territories to the French Republic, Oct. 1. Bonaparte successfully defends the Convention against a rising of the royalists, Oct. 5 (13th Vendémiaire). The Austrians, under Clerfayt and Wurmser, force back Jourdan and Pichegru, Oct. Last session of the Convention, Oct. 26. First session of the Council of Ancients and the Council of

1795. Five Hundred, Oct. 28. Installation of the Directory (executive of five), Nov. 1.

The third partition of Poland, between Prussia, Russia, and Austria, terminates the existence of that country as an independent kingdom. The capital, Warsaw, becomes the possession of Prussia. Stanislas Poniatowski resigns his crown. Courland submits to Russia.

The English take the Cape of Good Hope colony.

Mungo Park sets out on his first journey to the region of the Niger.

Foundation of the Institute of France.

1796. Admission of Tennessee into the Union. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are elected president and vice-president of the United States.

Bonaparte is placed in command of the "army of Italy." The Vendean leader Charette is made prisoner and shot, March. Victories of Bonaparte over the Austrians and Sardinians at Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovì, April. He defeats the Austrians at Lodi, May 10. His forces enter Milan, May. Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia makes peace, relinquishing Savoy and Nice to the French, May. The armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Rhine and Moselle, respectively under the command of Jourdan and of Moreau, enter upon a campaign against Austria and Germany. The German states outside of Austria withdraw from the struggle, July-Sept. Bonaparte defeats the forces of Wurmser at Lonato, Aug. 3, and at Castiglione, Aug. 5. General Hoche pacifies the Vendée, Aug. The archduke Charles defeats Jourdan at Würzburg, Sept. 3. Victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians at Roveredo, Sept. 3, 4. Wurmser is defeated by Bonaparte at Bassano, Sept. 8, and throws himself into Mantua, which is closely invested by the French. Spain declares war against England, Oct. Ferdinand IV. of Naples makes peace with France, Oct. Moreau effects a masterly retreat to the Rhine, Oct. The French dominion is re-established in Corsica, Oct. Bonaparte defeats the Austrians, under Alvinczy, at Arcole, Nov. 15–17. French expedition to Ireland, Dec.

Paul succeeds his mother, Catharine II., in Russia, Nov. 17.

The English dispossess the Dutch in Ceylon.

Jenner shows the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive against small-pox.

1796. Death of Burns.

1797. Beginning of John Adams's administration. Difficulties between the United States and France. (Settled by a treaty in 1800.)

Bonaparte vanquishes the Austrians, under Alvinczy, at Rivoli, Jan. 14. Mantua surrenders to the French, Feb. Bonaparte invades the dominions of Pius VI., Feb. The British admiral Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14. The pope is forced to sign the peace of Tolentino, Feb. 19. Bonaparte invades Austria, March, forces back the archduke Charles, and compels the signature of the preliminaries of Leoben, April 18. Fall of the Venetian Republic, the French forces occupy Venice, May. The Genoese dominions are constituted into the Ligurian Republic, June. Establishment of the Cisalpine Republic by Bonaparte, June. The majority of the Directory execute a *coup-d'état* against the royalist reaction, Sept. 4 (18th Fructidor). Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch fleet off Camperdown (Camperduin), Oct. 11. Peace of Campo Formio between France and Austria, Oct. 17; Austria cedes her former Belgian possessions and Lombardy, and receives most of the territories of the extinguished republic of Venice (including Venetian Istria and Dalmatia); the Ionian Islands (held by Venice since the Middle Ages) are secured to the French. Return of Bonaparte to Paris, Dec. Opening of the congress of Rastadt. Insurrection in Rome.

Frederick William III. succeeds his father, Frederick William II., in Prussia, Nov. 16.

1798. Passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws in the United States.

The French occupy Rome, and proclaim the Roman Republic, Feb. The French, after revolutionizing Switzerland, proclaim the Helvetic Republic, April. Annexation of Geneva and other portions of Switzerland to France. Bonaparte embarks on his expedition to Egypt, May. He takes possession of Malta, dispossessing the Knights of St. John, June. He enters Alexandria, July. The Mamelukes are vanquished by him in the battle of the Pyramids, July 21. Nelson destroys the French fleet at Aboukir (battle of the Nile), Aug. 1, 2. The Porte declares war against France, Sept. Ferdinand IV. of Naples, urged by Queen Caroline, takes up arms against the French, Nov. Alliance between England and Russia, Dec. Charles Emanuel IV.

1798. of Sardinia is forced by the French to give up Piedmont.

The Great Rebellion in Ireland. It is suppressed after much bloodshed.

1799. Death of Washington, Dec. 14.

The French enter Naples, and proclaim the Parthenopean Republic, Jan. The fortress of Corfu surrenders to the Russians and Turks, March. France declares war against Austria, March. Defeat of Jourdan by the archduke Charles at Stockach, March. Dissolution of the congress of Rastadt, April. Suvaroff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian and Austrian armies in Italy, defeats Moreau at Cassano, April 27. Three members of the Directory are expelled by the Councils, and replaced by others, June 18 (30th Prairial). Macdonald, after a contest of three days, June 17–19, is defeated by Suvaroff on the Trebbia. End of the Parthenopean Republic, June; Ferdinand IV. restored to the Neapolitan throne. The Neapolitan forces enter Rome, July. Suvaroff defeats the forces of Joubert and Moreau at Novi, Aug. 15; Joubert killed. The Dutch fleet is delivered to the English, Aug. Victory of Masséna over the Russian general Korsakoff at Zürich, Sept. 25, 26. Suvaroff, after marching into Switzerland, executes a retreat through that country, Oct. Failure of the Anglo-Russian expedition to the Netherlands, Oct.

Bonaparte enters upon his Syrian campaign, Feb. Fall of Gaza, Feb. 25. Storming of Jaffa, March 7. Bonaparte begins the siege of Acre, March. He raises the siege, May 20, after a gallant defense by the Turks and Sir Sidney Smith, and retreats toward Egypt. Victory of Bonaparte over the Turks at Aboukir, July 25. He embarks for France, leaving Kléber in command in Egypt, Aug. 22.

Bonaparte undertakes a *coup-d'état* against the Directorial government, Nov. 9 (18th Brumaire). The Council of Five Hundred is forcibly dispersed, Nov. 10. Bonaparte, Sieyès, and Ducos are appointed provisional consuls, Nov. 11. Proclamation of the Consulate, Dec. 24; Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun consuls for ten years, Bonaparte first-consul.

Death of Pius VI., Aug. 29.

Storming of Seringapatam by the English, May 4; Tippoo Saib killed.

1799. Invention of the Voltaic pile.

1800. Removal of the seat of government of the United States from Philadelphia to Washington. Presidential election in the United States. Jefferson and Burr receive the largest number of electoral votes, an equal number being cast for both. Other candidates, John Adams and C. C. Pinckney.*

Final submission of the Chouans. The army of Moreau is victorious over the Austrians at Möskirch and Biberach, May. Bonaparte leads his army over the Great St. Bernard, May. Genoa, after a desperate defense of nearly two months by Masséna, surrenders to the Austrians, June. Victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians, under Melas, at Marengo, June 14. The English take Malta, Sept. Victory of Moreau over the Austrians, under the archduke John, at Hohenlinden, Dec. 3. Attempt to assassinate Bonaparte by means of the Infernal Machine, Dec. 24.

Assassination of Kléber at Cairo, June 14.

Retrocession of Louisiana to France by Spain.

Act for the legislative union of Ireland and Great Britain. (To take effect Jan. 1, 1801.)

Election of Pope Pius VII., March 14.

1801. Jefferson is elected president of the United States by the House of Representatives. Burr becomes vice-president. Outbreak of war between Tripoli and the United States.

Austria and Germany conclude peace with France at Lunéville, Feb. 9; the stipulations of the peace of Campo Formio are confirmed; all of Germany west of the Rhine is relinquished to France; the hereditary princes of Germany agree to indemnify themselves for their losses by appropriating the territories of the ecclesiastical states as well as the free imperial cities.

Defeat of the French at Alexandria by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who is mortally wounded, March 21. Treaty of Madrid between France and Spain, March 21, providing for the cession of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla to the French on the death of the reigning duke, Ferdinand, in exchange for which, Tuscany (occupied by France in 1799) is transferred as the kingdom of Etruria to the duke's son, Don Luis. (Death of Ferdinand, 1802.) Peace between France

* The last election in which the electors did not specify which candidate was voted for as president and which as vice-president.

1801. and Naples, March. Denmark having entered into an armed neutrality with the northern powers with respect to England, her fleet is attacked at Copenhagen by Nelson, and defeated, April 2. Bonaparte concludes his Concordat with Pius VII., July 15. The French are forced to evacuate Egypt. Preliminary treaty of peace between France and England, Oct. Peace between France and Russia, Oct.

Resignation of Pitt, March. The Addington ministry succeeds.

Annexation of Grusia (Georgia) to the Russian Empire. Conspiracy against Czar Paul, who is murdered, night of March 23-24. Accession of his son, Alexander I.

Bonaparte dispatches an expedition, under Leclerc, against Toussaint l'Ouverture, the Negro governor of Hayti.

Piazzi discovers the first asteroid, Ceres.

1802. The Cisalpine Republic is reconstituted as the Italian Republic, with Bonaparte as president, Jan. Peace of Amiens between France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic on one side and Great Britain on the other, March 27. Great Britain recognizes the changes made by France in Europe. She agrees to give up the recent conquests with the exception of Ceylon (conquered from the Dutch in 1796) and Trinidad (conquered from the Spaniards in 1797). (The provision respecting the surrender of Malta to the Knights of St. John not carried out.) Definitive treaty of peace between France and Turkey, June. Bonaparte is declared consul for life, Aug. 2. Rebellion in Switzerland against the established order. Union of Piedmont with France, Sept. The French forces restore order in Switzerland.

Charles Emanuel IV. of Sardinia resigns, and is succeeded by his brother, Victor Emanuel I.

Operations of Leclerc against the blacks of Hayti. Their leader, Toussaint l'Ouverture, is treacherously seized and conveyed to France.

Institution of the French Legion of Honor.

Foundation of the "Edinburgh Review."

1803. Admission of Ohio into the Union.

Purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States. Lewis and Clarke are appointed to conduct an exploring expedition through the western portion of the territory of the United States. (Advance beyond the Mississippi undertaken in 1804; the expedition returns in 1806.)

1803. "Act of Mediation" by which Bonaparte reorganizes the Swiss confederacy, Feb. 19; restoration of the former cantonal system.

The imperial delegation (*Reichsdeputation*) charged with the settlement of the changes in the Germanic body provided for in the treaty of Lunéville publishes its conclusions (*Reichsdeputationshauptschluss*), Feb. 25.

England declares war against France, May. The French occupy Hanover, June.

Emmet's attempted rebellion in Ireland.

Brilliant achievements of the English under Wellesley, Lake, and others against the Mahrattas.

The blacks of Hayti are successful against the French, who are expelled from the island.

Death of Klopstock, Alfieri, and Herder.

1804. Duel between Hamilton and Burr, July 11. (Death of Hamilton, July 12.)—The United States frigate "Philadelphia," having fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans in 1803, is retaken and burned by Decatur. Commodore Preble makes repeated attacks upon the Tripolitan fleet in front of Tripoli, Aug.–Sept.—Thomas Jefferson is re-elected president; George Clinton is chosen vice-president.

Arrest of Moreau, Pichegru, and Cadoudal on a charge of conspiracy, Feb.–March. Publication of the *Code Civil des Français* (afterward called *Code Napoléon*), March 21. The duke d'Enghien is shot at Vincennes by order of Bonaparte, March 21. The French fleet, assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England, is unsuccessfully attacked by the British, April (again in October). Napoleon I. is declared emperor of France, May 18. Execution of Cadoudal and others, June. Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine in Paris by Pius VII., Dec. 2. Spain declares war against England, Dec. 12.

Fall of the Addington ministry, May; Pitt again premier.

Francis II. assumes the title of emperor of Austria as Francis I., Aug. 11.

Rising of the Servians against Turkish rule. Czerny George (Kara George) becomes their leader.

War between the English and the Mahratta ruler Jesewunt Row Holkar. (The war concluded in Dec., 1805.)

Dessalines (at first appointed governor) assumes the title of emperor of Hayti as Jean Jacques I.

1804. Death of Kant.

1805. Beginning of the second administration of Thomas Jefferson. Peace between the United States and Tripoli.

Napoleon assumes the title of king of Italy, March. Coalition against France between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. (The South German states side with France.) Union of the Ligurian Republic with France, June. Eugène Beauharnais is appointed viceroy of Italy, June. The Austrian army invades Bavaria, Sept. The French forces cross the Rhine, Sept. Surrender of the Austrian general Mack with his army at Ulm, Oct. 20. Victory of Nelson over the French and Spanish fleet at Trafalgar, Oct. 21 ; death of Nelson. The archduke Charles is successful against Masséna at Caldiero, Oct. ; the engagement is followed by the retreat of the Austrians. Murat occupies Vienna, Nov. 13. Victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz over the combined Austrian and Russian armies, commanded by the emperors Francis and Alexander, Dec. 2. Convention between France and Prussia, by which Prussia cedes Anspach, Baireuth, Cleves, and Neufchâtel, Hanover being given up to her in exchange, Dec. 15. Peace of Presburg between France and Austria, Dec. 26 ; * Austria cedes her Venetian dominions (including Dalmatia, etc.) to the Italian kingdom, and Tyrol to Bavaria ; Breisgau † and the other old possessions of the house of Austria in Swabia are annexed to Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria ; Salzburg ‡ is given to Austria; the imperial city of Augsburg is incorporated with Bavaria; Bavaria and Würtemberg are erected into kingdoms. (Proclamation of their new titles by the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, Maximilian I. Joseph and Frederick I., Jan. 1, 1806.)

---

* According to a statement in Metternich's correspondence, the treaty was actually signed Dec. 27.

† Breisgau had already been separated from Austria in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty of Lunéville, having been assigned to Ercole of Este, the dispossessed duke of Modena. This prince died in 1803, and Breisgau passed to his son-in-law, the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, uncle of the emperor Francis. On the downfall of Napoleon, Ferdinand's son, Francis IV., became reigning duke of Modena.

‡ In the changes which followed the treaty of Lunéville, the archbishopric of Salzburg had been secularized and given to Ferdinand III., the dispossessed grand-duke of Tuscany (brother of the emperor Francis), who was created an imperial elector. In exchange for Salzburg, Ferdinand received the former see of Würzburg. On the downfall of Napoleon, he was reinstated in Tuscany.

1805. Publication of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."
Death of Schiller.

1806. Death of Pitt, Jan. 23. Formation of the Grenville ministry, Feb.; Fox secretary for foreign affairs. The French forces enter Naples, Feb. Murat is created grand-duke of Cleves and Berg, March. Joseph Bonaparte is proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily, March (the island of Sicily, however, continuing under the dominion of Ferdinand IV.). Louis Bonaparte is proclaimed king of Holland, June. Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, July. The emperor Francis II. renounces the German crown, Aug. 6; end of the Holy Roman Empire. Death of Fox, Sept. 13. New coalition against France. Prussia declares war, Oct. Napoleon and Davout overwhelm the Prussians in the battles of Jena and Auerstädt, Oct. 14. Napoleon enters Berlin, Oct. 27. The French storm Lübeck, Nov. 6. Blücher capitulates at Ratkow, Nov. 7. The French occupy Hamburg, Nov. Napoleon issues his Berlin Decree, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade and prohibiting all commercial intercourse with them, Nov. 21. The French enter Warsaw, Nov. Treaty between France and Saxony, whose elector, Frederick Augustus III., assumes the title of king as Frederick Augustus I., Dec. Battle of Pultusk between the French and Russians, Dec. 26.
The English retake possession of Cape Colony.
Outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey.
Assassination of Dessalines, emperor of Hayti. Christophe is made president for life.

1807. Act of Congress abolishing the slave-trade (from Jan. 1, 1808). Trial of Aaron Burr for treason. The British man-of-war "Leopard" attacks the frigate "Chesapeake." Congress lays an embargo on shipping destined for foreign ports.
Indecisive battle of Eylau between the French and the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb. 7, 8. The French take Dantzic, May. Victory of Napoleon over the Russians at Friedland, June 14. Conference between Napoleon and Alexander I. on a raft on the Niemen, June. France concludes the treaties of Tilsit with Russia (July 7) and Prussia (July 9); Prussia gives up her possessions west of the Elbe and the Polish dominions acquired in 1793 and 1795. Out of the latter Napoleon creates the duchy of Warsaw for Frederick Augustus of Saxony, Aug. Out of the former and

1807. the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, etc., he creates the kingdom of Westphalia for his brother Jerome, Aug. Napoleon conquers the Swedish possessions in Germany, Aug.–Sept. Bombardment of Copenhagen by the British, Sept. 2–5. The French, under Junot, invade Portugal, Nov. The royal family embarks for Brazil. Junot occupies Lisbon. Napoleon takes possession of the kingdom of Etruria, Dec. Napoleon's Milan Decree against British commerce.

Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles, Feb. Abolition of the slave-trade in the British Empire. Resignation of the Grenville ministry, March. Formation of the Portland ministry, April.

Inauguration of great political reforms in Prussia, chiefly under the direction of Stein.

Triumph of the Servian insurgents. (See 1813.)

Successful introduction of steam navigation; Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," begins her trips on the Hudson.

Publication of Hegel's "Phänomenologie des Geistes."

1808. James Madison is elected president of the United States; George Clinton is re-elected vice-president.

The French forces enter Rome, Feb. Charles IV. of Spain is forced by a popular rising to abdicate in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII., March 19. Murat enters Madrid, March 23. Napoleon annexes a large portion of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy, April. Ferdinand VII. and Charles IV. meet Napoleon at Bayonne, and are forced to renounce the Spanish crown, April–May. Outbreak of the insurrection against the French in Spain, May. Napoleon makes his brother Joseph king of Spain, June 6. Portugal rises against the French, June. Surrender of the French general Dupont to the Spaniards at Baylen, July. Napoleon proclaims his brother-in-law Murat king of Naples, Aug. 1. The English, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, begin operations against the French in Portugal, Aug. The French are forced to raise the siege of Saragossa, Aug. Victory of Wellesley over Junot at Vimeiro, Aug. 21. Junot signs the convention of Cintra for the evacuation of Portugal by the French, Aug. 30. Conference of Erfurt between Napoleon, Alexander I., and other princes, Sept.–Oct. Surrender of Madrid to Napoleon, Dec.

Napoleon forces the king of Prussia to dismiss Stein.

1808. Russia conquers Finland from Sweden. (See 1809.)
Frederick VI. succeeds his father, Christian VII., in Denmark. (See 1784.)
Accession of Mahmoud II. in Turkey.

1809. Beginning of James Madison's first administration.
Sir John Moore, after retreating before the French to Corunna, is killed in an engagement before that place, Jan. 16. The French storm Saragossa, Jan. Its citadel falls, Feb. The French, under Soult, take Oporto, March. It is recovered by Beresford, May. Wellesley gains the battle of Talavera de la Reina, July 27, 28.
Austria renews the struggle against Napoleon. Her armies invade Bavaria and the duchy of Warsaw, April. Andreas Hofer heads an insurrection of the Tyrolese against Bavaria, April. Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Abensberg, Landshut, and Eckmühl, April. Russia declares war against Austria, May 3. Napoleon enters Vienna, May 13. Battle of Aspern and Essling, May 21, 22; defeat of Napoleon by the archduke Charles. Eugène Beauharnais defeats the Austrians at Raab, June 14. Napoleon vanquishes the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, at Wagram, July 6. Signing of an armistice at Znaim, July 12. Peace of Schönbrunn between France and Austria, Oct. 14. (Ratified in Vienna.) Austria gives up Salzburg, part of the provinces of Upper Austria and Carinthia, Carniola, most of Croatia, the coast-land of the Adriatic, large portions of her Polish territories, etc. Napoleon creates the dominion of the Illyrian Provinces.
Decree of Napoleon annexing the territories of the pope to the French Empire, May. Pius VII. excommunicates Napoleon, June. Arrest of the pope, July, followed by his removal to France.
Disastrous English expedition to the island of Walcheren.
Divorce of the empress Josephine, Dec.
The Portland ministry is succeeded by that of Perceval, Oct.
Gustavus IV. Adolphus of Sweden is forced to abdicate. His uncle, Charles XIII., succeeds. Cession of Finland to Russia.
Death of Haydn.

1810. Andreas Hofer is betrayed to the French and executed, Feb.
Marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, daughter of the

1810. emperor Francis I., April. Annexation of Holland to the French Empire, July.
The French take Ciudad Rodrigo, July. Wellington (Wellesley) repulses Masséna at Busaco, Sept. 27. Wellington retires behind the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct.
Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, and extensive territories in North Germany are united to the French Empire, Dec.
George III. hopelessly insane.
Hardenberg is placed at the head of affairs in Prussia.
Bernadotte is made crown-prince of Sweden.
Campaign of the Russians, under Kamenskoi, in Bulgaria. Fall of Silistria. The Russians fail before Shumla. Surrender of Rustchuk.
The English wrest Mauritius from the French.
The Mexican war of independence is begun by Hidalgo.
Beginning of the struggle for independence in Venezuela, New Granada, and Buenos Ayres. Insurrection in Quito. Revolutionary movement in Chili.
Opening of the University of Berlin.
Death of Cavendish.
1811. Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7; General Harrison defeats the Indians, under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh.
Retreat of Masséna from Portugal, March. Surrender of Badajoz to the French, March. Wellington repulses Masséna at Fuentes de Onoro, May. Beresford defeats Soult at Albuera, May 16.
George, Prince of Wales, is appointed regent of Great Britain, Feb.
Financial bankruptcy of the Austrian government.
Campaign of the Russians, under Kutuzoff, against the Turks on the Danube.
Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo by Mehemet Ali.
The English make themselves masters of Java.
Hidalgo falls into the hands of the Spaniards, and is executed. Morelos continues the war for Mexican independence. (Made prisoner by the Spaniards, and executed, 1815.)
New Granada and Venezuela declare themselves independent of Spain. Revolutionary struggle in Paraguay.
Publication of the first volume of Niebuhr's "Römische Geschichte."
1812. Admission of the state of Louisiana into the Union. (The territory of Louisiana becomes the territory of Missouri.) The

1812. United States declare war against Great Britain, June 18. The Americans, under General Hull, invade Canada, July. Surrender of Hull to Brock at Detroit, Aug. 16. The American frigate "Constitution," commanded by Isaac Hull, captures the "Guerriere," Aug. 19. The Americans cross the Niagara, and take Queenstown, which is soon recovered by the enemy, Oct. The American sloop-of-war "Wasp," Capt. Jones, captures the "Frolic," Oct. 18. Jones is forced to surrender on the same day to the "Poictiers." The American frigate "United States," Capt. Decatur, captures the "Macedonian," Oct. 25. The "Constitution," now commanded by Captain Bainbridge, takes the "Java," Dec. 29.—James Madison is re-elected president, and Elbridge Gerry is chosen vice-president; defeated candidate for the presidency, De Witt Clinton.

Suchet takes Valencia, Jan. Wellington storms Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. Promulgation of a liberal constitution by the Spanish Cortes, March 18. Wellington storms Badajoz, April. Victory of Wellington over Marmont near Salamanca, July 22. The British enter Madrid, Aug. Wellington unsuccessfully besieges Burgos, Sept.–Oct.

Napoleon declares war against Russia, June 22. The Grand Army begins the invasion of Russia, June. The French defeat the Russians at Smolensk, which is burned, Aug. Victory of Napoleon over Kutuzoff at Borodino, on the Moskva, Sept. 7. The French, under Murat, enter Moscow, Sept. 14. Entry of Napoleon into the city, Sept. 15. Moscow is set on fire by the Russians, Sept. 15–16. The French army begins its retreat, Oct. Passage of the Berezina by the French, Nov. 26–28. Napoleon arrives in Paris, Dec.

Assassination of Perceval, May. Formation of the Liverpool ministry, June.

Peace of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey, May 28 ; the Pruth made the boundary between the two empires.

Great earthquake at Carácas, March 26. Temporary triumph of the Spanish authority in Venezuela. The patriot leader Miranda is sent a prisoner to Spain.

Publication of the first portion of Byron's "Childe Harold."

1813. Victory of the British, under Proctor, over the Americans at Frenchtown, Jan. 22. Capture of the British brig "Peacock" by the "Hornet," Capt. Lawrence, Feb. 24. Beginning of Madison's second administration. The Americans

1813. take York (Toronto), April 27; their leader, General Pike, killed. Successful expedition of the Americans against Fort George, May. Repulse of the British at Sackett's Harbor, May. Capture of the "Chesapeake," Capt. Lawrence, by the "Shannon," June 1. The British brig "Boxer" is taken by the "Enterprise," Sept. 5. Victory of the Americans, under Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, Sept. 10. General Harrison defeats Proctor in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5; death of Tecumseh.—War with the Creek Indians.

Rising of the German people against France. Russia and Prussia conclude an alliance at Kalisz, Feb. Bernadotte, at the head of a Swedish army, joins in the campaign against France. Napoleon is victorious over the Russians and Prussians at Lützen, May 2. He wins the battle at Bautzen, May 20, 21. Austria declares war against France, Aug. 12. Oudinot is defeated by the army of Bernadotte (by Bülow's division) at Grossbeeren, Aug. 23. Blücher defeats Macdonald on the Katzbach, Aug. 26. Napoleon wins the battle of Dresden against Prince Schwarzenberg, Aug. 26, 27. Battle of Culm, Aug. 29, 30; the French general Vandamme is forced to surrender. Bülow defeats Ney at Dennewitz, Sept. 6. Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, 19; Napoleon overthrown by the forces of Schwarzenberg, commander-in-chief of the allies, Blücher, Bernadotte, and Bennigsen; the king of Saxony, Napoleon's ally, taken prisoner. Dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine and of the kingdom of Westphalia. Retreat of Napoleon to the Rhine. Expulsion of the French from Holland. William, son of William V., is placed by the Dutch at the head of the government.

Wellington defeats the French at Vitoria June 21. He is victorious over Soult in the Pyrenees, July. He passes the Bidassoa, Oct., and pursues Soult into France.

Re-establishment of Turkish authority in Servia. (See 1815.)

Russia compels Persia, in the peace of Gulistan, to cede Daghestan, Shirvan, Baku, and other territories. (The treaty ratified at Tiflis in 1814.)

Successful advance of Bolivar through New Granada and Venezuela. He enters Carácas, and receives the title of Libertador.

Death of Wieland, Lagrange, Delille, Körner.

1814. General Jackson breaks the power of the Creeks. The American frigate "Essex," Commodore Porter, surrenders to the "Phoebe" and "Cherub," March 28. Capture of the British brig "Epervier" by the "Peacock," April 29. Victory of the Americans at Chippewa, July 5. The Americans, under Scott and Brown, are victorious at Lundy's Lane (battle of Bridgewater), July 25. The forces of General Ross, after dispersing the American militia at Bladensburg, enter Washington, Aug. 24. They retire, Aug. 25. The Americans, under Commodore McDonough, achieve a great victory on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11. The British unsuccessfully attack Baltimore, Sept. 12, 13. General Jackson seizes Pensacola, Nov. The people of New England hold a convention at Hartford to protest against the continuance of the war with Great Britain, Dec. Treaty of Ghent between the United States and Great Britain, Dec. 24.

Invasion of France by the allies. Murat deserts Napoleon, and joins the allies, Jan.

Denmark is forced to conclude the treaty of Kiel with Sweden and England, Jan. 14; she cedes Norway to Sweden, receiving Swedish Pomerania in exchange, and Heligoland to England. (The island held by the British since 1807.)

Pius VII. is permitted to leave Fontainebleau, Jan. The Congress of Châtillon between France and the allies opens, Feb. (Closes in March.) Napoleon is victorious over the army of Blücher at Champaubert, Montmirail, Château-Thierry, and Vauchamps, and achieves a success against Schwarzenberg at Montereau, Feb. Wellington defeats Soult at Orthez, Feb. 27. Blücher repulses the French at Laon, March 9. The French evacuate the Papal States, March. Napoleon releases Ferdinand VII., March. Schwarzenberg is victorious at Arcis-sur-Aube, March 20, 21. Battle before Paris, the allies storm Montmartre, March 30. Entry of the allies into Paris, March 31. The French Senate, under the lead of Talleyrand, establishes a provisional government, April 1. Soult unsuccessfully opposes Wellington at Toulouse, April 10. Abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, April 11. Eugène Beauharnais, after opposing the Austrians in Italy, signs a convention with them, April 16. Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., having been placed on the French throne by the Senate and the allies, makes his solemn entry into Paris, May 3; First Restoration. Napoleon

1814. lands at Elba, May 4. Peace of Paris, May 30. Louis XVIII. promulgates the "Charte constitutionelle," June 4. A general congress of the European powers, great and small, is assembled at Vienna for the purpose of reorganizing the political system of the continent; opening of the congress, Nov. 3. Austria represented by Metternich; Prussia, by Hardenberg; Russia, by Nesselrode; England and Hanover, by Castlereagh and Münster; France, by Talleyrand.

Ferdinand VII., after abrogating the constitution of 1812, enters Madrid, May.

Pius VII. re-establishes the order of Jesuits, Aug.

Defeat of Bolivar and Mariño by the Spanish general Boves at La Puerta, Venezuela. Bolivar passes over into New Granada, where he is appointed commander-in-chief.

Francia becomes dictator of Paraguay.

Introduction of gas for general illumination in London.

Death of Fichte and of Count Rumford.

1815. General Jackson repulses the British attack on New Orleans, Jan. 8. Commodore Decatur imposes terms upon the Dey of Algiers, and exacts reparation from Tunis and Tripoli.

Escape of Napoleon from Elba, Feb. 26. He lands in France, March 1. Ney passes over to him with his army, March 13. Louis XVIII. quits Paris, March 20; Napoleon enters it on the same day; beginning of the "Hundred Days." Renewal of the alliance of the Great Powers against France, March. Murat takes up arms on the side of Napoleon, March. He is defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino, May 2, 3; the kingdom of Naples recovered by Ferdinand IV. Vendean insurrection under the younger La Rochejacquelin, May–June. Signing of the acts of the Congress of Vienna relating to the reconstitution of the Germanic federation, June 8. Signing of the general acts of the congress, June 9.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF EUROPE BY THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

France is permitted to retain the limits existing at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Austria is reinstated in the possession of all the territories belonging to her at the outbreak of the French Revolution, with the exception of Belgium (conquered by the French in 1794) and of Breisgau and other territories annexed to the South German states;

her dominion being re-established in Lombardy (given up to the French in 1797), in Tyrol (transferred to Bavaria in 1805), and in the territories constituted by Napoleon into the Illyrian Provinces in 1809. Venetia, Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia (all acquired in 1797, and lost in 1805) are restored to her, as is also Salzburg (acquired in 1805, and annexed to Bavaria in 1810). West Galicia (taken in the third partition of Poland, 1795, and united with the duchy of Warsaw after the war of 1809) remains severed from Austria.

Prussia resumes possession of the territories west of the Rhine ceded to France in 1795 and of the German territories lost in 1806–'7 (not reckoning Hanover, acquired in 1805), excepting East Friesland and Hildesheim, given to Hanover in exchange for Lauenburg. Of the Polish territories taken from her to form the duchy of Warsaw (created in 1807), she recovers the western portion, which is constituted the grand-duchy of Posen. Dantzic (held by the French from 1807 to the beginning of 1814) is also reunited with Prussia. Of the territories ceded in exchange for Hanover in 1805, viz., Anspach, Baireuth, Cleves, and Neufchâtel, she recovers Cleves and Neufchâtel, Bavaria retaining Anspach and Baireuth. She receives as new possessions half of Saxony, most of the former archbishoprics of Treves and Cologne, the territories of the grand-duchy of Berg and of the duchy of Jülich, and also Swedish Pomerania (with Rügen), given to Denmark in compensation for the loss of Norway, and made over by that power to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg.

The bulk of the duchy of Warsaw is erected into the new kingdom of Poland, placed under the sceptre of Russia. The republic of Cracow is created and placed under the protection of the Great Powers.

Russia retains Finland (conquered from Sweden in 1808–'9).

The king of Sweden is confirmed in the possession of Norway.

Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, and Oldenburg resume their position as independent states, Hanover being erected into a kingdom. The order of things introduced in Germany after the treaty of Lunéville—that is, the incorporation of the ecclesiastical states and free cities with the larger members of the federal body—remains perpetuated. Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and Frankfort, alone of all the free cities, reappear as autonomous political units. Of the territory of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine (ceded to France in 1801), the greater portion is reunited with Bavaria. Baden retains Heidelberg and Mannheim (formerly included in the Palatinate), acquired in 1803. The former see of Würzburg is united with Bavaria.

The members of the former German Empire enter into a new union, the German Confederation.

Holland and Belgium are united, and erected into the kingdom of the Netherlands for the house of Orange. Luxemburg (previously part of the Austrian Netherlands) is erected into a grand-duchy for the king of the Netherlands (to be included, as formerly, in the Germanic body).

The house of Savoy is reinstated in the possession of the continental dominions of the kingdom of Sardinia (Savoy and Nice, lost in 1792, and Piedmont, lost in 1798), and is invested with the dominions of the former republic of Genoa.

Ferdinand III. (brother of the emperor Francis) is restored to the throne of Tuscany.

Francis IV., grandson of Ercole III. of Este (and cousin of the emperor Francis), is placed on the throne of Modena.

Ferdinand IV. of Naples and Sicily is reinstated in his continental possessions (given to Joseph Bonaparte in 1806, and to Murat in 1808).

The States of the Church are restored in nearly their former extent, France retaining Avignon and Venaissin.

Parma is given to the ex-empress Maria Louisa.

Lucca is given to the Spanish infanta Maria Louisa (widow of Louis, son of the last duke of Parma, and ex-queen of Etruria) and her son, Charles Louis.*

The Austrian dominions in Italy are erected into the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Spain is secured to the dispossessed Bourbon dynasty.

The Swiss Confederacy is reconstituted with 22 cantons.

Of the colonial possessions taken by England from the Dutch and French, she retains Cape Colony, Ceylon, a large portion of the Dutch possessions in Guiana, Mauritius, Tobago, and Santa Lucia. She is secured in the possession of Malta and Heligoland.

1815. Napoleon defeats Blücher at Ligny, June 16. Repulse of Ney at Quatre-Bras, June 16. Napoleon is overwhelmed at Waterloo by Wellington and Blücher, June 18. Second abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, June 22. Entry of the allies into Paris, July 7. Louis XVIII. re-enters the capital, July 8; Second Restoration. Napoleon gives himself up to the captain of the "Bellerophon," July 15. (He lands at St. Helena, Oct. 16.) Formation of the Richelieu ministry by Louis XVIII., Sept.

Formation of the Holy Alliance between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Sept.

* In a subsequent treaty, the reversion of Parma, on the death of the ex-empress Maria Louisa, was secured to Charles Louis.

1815. Expedition of Murat to Calabria for the recovery of the kingdom of Naples, Oct. He is shot by order of court-martial, night of Oct. 13–14.

Treaty constituting the Ionian Islands a republic under British protection, Nov.

Second peace of Paris, Nov. 20.

Execution of Ney, Dec. 7.

Milosh Obrenovitch heads a new insurrection of the Servian people.

The Spaniards, under Morillo, overrun New Granada.

1816. Congress charters a second Bank of the United States for twenty years. James Monroe is elected president of the United States; Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president. Admission of Indiana into the Union.

Charles Augustus, grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, grants a representative government to his subjects. Opening of the Diet (*Bundestag*)* of the German Confederation, Nov. 5.

Ferdinand IV. unites the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily into the single kingdom of the Two Sicilies, assuming the title of Ferdinand I., Dec.

Death of Maria I. of Portugal. Her son, John VI., previously regent, succeeds as king of Portugal and of Brazil.

Bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, Aug.

The congress of Tucuman proclaims the independence of the Plata provinces, July 9.

1817. Beginning of James Monroe's first administration. Admission of Mississippi into the Union.

Formation of the United Evangelical Church in Prussia out of a union of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches. Wartburg Festival of the German *Burschenschaft* (patriotic association of students), Oct. 18.

Milosh Obrenovitch is elected prince of Servia.

The Mahrattas engage in a war with the English, who break their power.

Bolivar establishes a Supreme Council in Venezuela, and assumes the chief power.

Publication of Cuvier's "Règne animal."

1818. Campaign of Jackson against the Seminoles. He occupies Pensacola. Admission of Illinois into the Union.

---

* Composed of delegates appointed by the sovereigns of the several states.

1818. Congress of the Great Powers at Aix-la-Chapelle. Withdrawal of the foreign armies from France. Dismissal of the Richelieu ministry, Dec. ; Louis XVIII. intrusts the administration of affairs to Decazes.

Bernadotte succeeds Charles XIII. in Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. John, Feb. 5.

Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, takes El-Derayeh, the capital of the Wahabees, and completes their subjugation.

Mulhar Row Holkar, the Mahratta ruler of Indore, cedes a large part of his territories to the English, and becomes their vassal. The English subdue the Pindarees.

The Chilians gain the battle of Maypú, and achieve their liberation from Spain.

Foundation of the new University of Bonn.

1819. Treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession of Florida to the United States. (Formal possession given to the United States in 1821.) Admission of Alabama into the Union.

Dispersal of a great Radical reform meeting in Manchester, followed by a "massacre," Aug.

Assassination of Kotzebue by Karl Sand at Mannheim, March 23. Congress of Carlsbad, held by the members of the German Confederation. Adoption of the Carlsbad resolutions, directed against the freedom of the universities and the press. First beginnings of the German Zollverein.

Victorious entry of Bolivar into Bogotá. Union of New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia, with Bolivar as president, Dec.

Publication of Scott's "Ivanhoe."

1820. Maine is detached from Massachusetts, and admitted into the Union. Adoption of the "Missouri Compromise," prohibiting slavery in the territory acquired from France north of latitude 36° 30′, except within the limits of the state of Missouri, about to be admitted into the Union. Re-election of James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

George IV. succeeds his father, George III., Jan. 29. Trial of Queen Caroline.

Assassination of the duke of Berry, second son of the future Charles X., Feb. 13. (Death of the duke, Feb. 14.) Dismissal of Decazes, Feb. ; Richelieu again premier.

Riego heads an insurrection in Spain against Ferdinand VII., who is forced to restore the constitution of 1812.

1820. Successful rising of the Carbonari (secret revolutionary association) against Ferdinand I. of Naples. Insurrection in Sicily. Congress of the Great Powers at Troppau for the support of absolutism.

Successful revolution in Portugal.

Revolt of Ali Pasha of Janina.

Insurrection in Hayti against Christophe, who puts an end to his life.

Oersted announces his discoveries in electro-magnetism.

1821. Beginning of Monroe's second administration. Admission of Missouri into the Union.

Congress of the Great Powers at Laybach. An Austrian force advances into the Neapolitan dominions, and restores the absolute authority of Ferdinand I.

Revolution in Piedmont. Victor Emanuel I. resigns, March. Charles Albert, of the line of Savoy-Carignan, assumes the regency, and proclaims a liberal constitution. Intervention of Austria. Charles Felix, brother of Victor Emanuel, is placed on the Sardinian throne, April. The constitution is annulled.

End of the Richelieu ministry, Dec.

John VI. returns from Brazil to Portugal, leaving his son, Dom Pedro, regent of Brazil.

Outbreak of the Greek Revolution. Alexander Ypsilanti raises the standard of revolt at Jassy, Moldavia, March. He is overthrown by the Turks, June. Heroic death of Georgakis and his followers. Suppression of the revolt in the north.

Revolt in the Morea, March. Victorious efforts of the Greeks under Germanos, Colocotronis, Mavromichalis, Demetrius Ypsilanti, Mavrocordatos, Botzaris, Odysseus, and others. Successful rising in the Archipelago. Storming of Tripolitza by the patriots, Oct.

A new revolution in Mexico, headed by Iturbide, secures the independence of the country.

The colonies of Central America declare themselves independent of Spain.

Victory of Bolivar and Paez at Carabobo, June 24, which puts an end to Spanish power in Colombia.

San Martin enters Lima, and proclaims the independence of Peru.

Appearance of Saint-Simon's "Système industriel."

Death of Napoleon, May 5.

1822. Appointment of Canning as secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Liverpool ministry.

Villèle is made president of the new ministry in France (formed Dec., 1821).

The struggle between the Constitutionalists and Royalists in Spain ends in the triumph of the former. The Great Powers, at a congress held at Verona, resolve to put down the Constitutionalists.

Proclamation of Greek independence by the national assembly at Epidaurus, Jan. Fall of Ali Pasha of Janina, Feb. Massacres on the island of Scio by the Turks. The Greeks force the Acropolis of Athens to surrender, June. Defeat of the patriots at Peta, July. Disastrous campaign of the Turks in the Morea. Naval exploits of Miaulis and Canaris.

Iturbide is proclaimed emperor of Mexico, May. Santa Anna and others proclaim the republic, Dec.

Brazil proclaims her separation from Portugal. Dom Pedro is declared constitutional emperor, Oct. 12.

The battle of Pichincha, May, secures the liberation of the province of Quito from Spain.

Union of the whole island of Hayti under Boyer.

Establishment of the colony of Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

Death of Shelley, Herschel, Canova.

1823. Foundation of the British Anti-Slavery Society by Wilberforce and others.

A French army, under the duke of Angoulême, invades Spain to restore the authority of Ferdinand VII. It enters Madrid, May. The Cortes retire to Cadiz, and defend the place. Storming of the Trocadero by the French, Aug.; the Constitutionalists are crushed.

The Suliote leader Marco Botzaris attacks the Turkish camp at Karpenisi, and falls, Aug.

Pope Leo XII. succeeds Pius VII.

Resignation of Iturbide, March.

Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica constitute themselves the federal republic of Central America.

Entry of Bolivar into Lima.

The African expedition of Denham and Clapperton reaches Lake Tchad.

1824. Presidential election in the United States. Candidates for the presidency: Andrew Jackson, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford, Henry Clay. None of the candidates receives a majority of the electoral votes. J. C. Calhoun is elected vice-president.

Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16. Accession of his brother, Charles X.

Death of Byron at Missolonghi, April 19. Ibrahim Pasha sails with an Egyptian force to restore the Turkish authority in Greece, but is baffled by Miaulis.

Outbreak of a war between the English and Burmah.

The Congress of Mexico constitutes the country a federal republic.

Bolivar is made dictator of Peru. General Sucre overwhelms the Spaniards at Ayacucho, Dec. 9; the Spanish power in South America completely destroyed.

1825. John Quincy Adams is chosen president of the United States by the House of Representatives, Feb.

The French government grants an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 francs to the *émigrés*.

Death of Alexander I. of Russia, Dec. 1. Accession of his brother Nicholas I. Unsuccessful military insurrection in St. Petersburg.

Louis I. succeeds his father, Maximilian I., in Bavaria.

Francis I. succeeds his father, Ferdinand I., in Naples.

Portugal recognizes the independence of Brazil.

Ibrahim Pasha makes himself master of the Morea.

Bolivar resigns his dictatorship in Peru. Creation of the republic of Bolivia.

France recognizes the independence of Hayti.

Opening of the Erie Canal.

Introduction of gas for general illumination in New York.

Death of Saint-Simon, Lacépède, Richter (Jean Paul).

1826. Death of John VI. of Portugal. His son, Pedro I. of Brazil, resigns the Portuguese throne to his young daughter Maria da Gloria.

Fall of Missolonghi after a desperate defense by the Greeks, April. The Turks occupy Athens, and besiege the Acropolis, Aug. The Greek government retires to Ægina.

Massacre of the janizaries by Mahmoud II.; the organization abolished. Treaty of Akerman between Russia and Turkey.

Feth Ali, shah of Persia, makes war on Russia.

1826. End of the first Burmese war; the British acquire Aracan, Tenasserim, and Assam.

The Spaniards evacuate Callao, their last post in Peru.

Foundation of the University of London. (Incorporated as University College in 1836, on the creation of the new University of London.)

Death of Jefferson (July 4) and of John Adams (July 4).

1827. Canning succeeds the earl of Liverpool as prime-minister, April. Death of Canning, Aug. Goderich is appointed prime-minister.

Charles X. dissolves the National Guard and the Chamber of Deputies.

Frederick Augustus I. of Saxony is succeeded by his brother, Anthony.

The Greek garrison in the Acropolis of Athens is forced to surrender, June. Treaty of London between Great Britain, France, and Russia for the pacification of Greece, July 6. The allied fleets destroy the Turkish-Egyptian fleet at Navarino, Oct. 20.

Brilliant campaign of the Russian general Paskevitch against the Persians. He takes Erivan and enters Tabriz.

Parry's Arctic expedition reaches lat. 82° 45′.

Death of Laplace and of Beethoven.

1828. Andrew Jackson is elected president of the United States; defeated candidate, John Quincy Adams. Calhoun is re-elected vice-president.

Resignation of Goderich, Jan. Wellington forms a new ministry. Repeal of the Test Act.

The Martignac ministry in France succeeds that of Villèle, Jan.

Dom Miguel, having been appointed regent of Portugal by his brother, Dom Pedro, usurps the throne.

Capo d'Istria, having been elected president in 1827, assumes the government of Greece. A French army lands in the Morea, which Ibrahim Pasha is forced to evacuate.

Russia begins a war against Turkey, April. The Russian forces, under Wittgenstein, cross the Danube, June. Paskevitch takes Kars, July. Fall of Varna, Oct.

Peace of Turkmantchai between Russia and Persia, Feb.; Persian Armenia ceded to Russia.

Guerrero heads a successful insurrection against the government in Mexico.

1828. Uruguay is recognized as an independent republic.

1829. Beginning of Andrew Jackson's first administration.

Passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act in England, April. O'Connell takes his seat in Parliament.

End of the Martignac ministry in France, Aug. Formation of the Polignac ministry.

End of the Greek Revolution.

The Russian general Diebitsch takes Silistria. Paskevitch takes Erzerum. Diebitsch passes the Balkans, and enters Adrianople. Peace of Adrianople, Sept. 14; Turkey relinquishes to Russia the northeastern coast-land of the Black Sea, and transfers to her the suzerainty over the tribes of the Caucasus; she also cedes to her the district of Akhaltzik; she accords to Russia a protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, and agrees to recognize the independence of Greece.

Death of Pope Leo XII., Feb. Election of Pius VIII., March.

Spain makes a fruitless attempt to recover Mexico. Bustamante heads a revolt against Guerrero, proclaiming the Plan of Jalapa.

Separation of Venezuela from Colombia.

Rosas, the leader of the Federalists against the Unitarios, attains to the supreme power in the Argentine Republic.

The first great cholera epidemic in Europe begins to spread in Russia.

Death of Friedrich von Schlegel, Thomas Young, Davy, Lamarck.

1830. Famous debate in Congress between Webster and Hayne, Jan. Organization of the church of the Mormons at Manchester, N. Y., by Joseph Smith.

The London Protocol of the Great Powers declares Greece an independent kingdom, Feb. The Porte recognizes the Protocol.

Death of George IV., June 26. Accession of his brother William IV. The Grey ministry succeeds that of Wellington, Nov.

The French begin the conquest of Algeria. General Bourmont takes Algiers, July.

Charles X. publishes his unconstitutional "ordinances," July 26 (signed the day previous). Revolution in Paris, July 27–29; overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. Abdication of Charles X., Aug. 2, followed by his flight from France.

1830. Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, is declared king by the chambers, Aug. 7. He is formally installed, Aug. 9. Formation of the Laffitte ministry.

Outbreak of the Belgian insurrection, Aug. 25. A Dutch army, after entering Brussels, is forced to retreat, Sept. Belgium declares her independence, Oct. 4. The revolutionists enter Antwerp, Oct. The Dutch garrison in the citadel, under General Chassé, bombards the city. Opening of a national congress, Nov. A conference of the Great Powers in London recognizes the independence of Belgium, Dec.

Charles, duke of Brunswick, is expelled by his subjects, Sept. Revolutionary movements in Saxony and Hesse-Cassel, Sept.–Oct.

Outbreak of a revolution in Poland, Nov. 29. The Russian forces, under the grand-duke Constantine, retire from Warsaw. The Poles appoint Chlopicki dictator, Dec.

Ferdinand II. succeeds his father, Francis I., in Naples.

Death of Pope Pius VIII., Nov. 30.

Bustamante assumes the executive power in Mexico.

End of the presidency of Bolivar in Colombia. Foundation of the republic of Ecuador (previously part of Colombia). Death of Bolivar.

Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; successful inauguration of the modern system of passenger transportation on steam railways.

The brothers Lander establish the identity of the Quorra and Niger rivers.

1831. William Lloyd Garrison begins the publication of the "Liberator" in Boston.

Lord John Russell introduces the Reform Bill in Parliament, March 1.

Casimir Périer is made prime-minister by Louis Philippe, March. Insurrectionary riots of the silk weavers in Lyons, Nov. Abolition of the hereditary peerage in France.

The Belgians elect Leopold of Saxe-Coburg their king, June 4. He ascends the throne, July 21. The Dutch forces defeat the Belgians, Aug., but are arrested by the advance of a French army, under Marshal Gérard.

William II., elector of Hesse-Cassel, is forced to grant a new constitution to his subjects. Saxony receives a new constitutional government.

1831. Resignation of the Polish dictator Chlopicki, Jan. The national government, under the lead of Adam Czartoryski, declares the independence of Poland, Jan. 25. A Russian army, under Diebitsch, invades the country. Battles near Warsaw, Feb.–March. The Poles, under Skrzynecki, are unsuccessful at Ostrolenka, May 26. A Polish army, sent to revolutionize Lithuania, is forced to lay down its arms in Prussia, July. Masterly retreat of Dembinski from Lithuania. Capitulation of Warsaw, Sept. 8. Complete subjection of Poland.

Revolutions in Modena and the Papal States, which are suppressed by Austrian intervention. Charles Albert succeeds Charles Felix as king of Sardinia, April.

Election of Pope Gregory XVI., Feb.

Assassination of Capo d'Istria at Nauplia, Oct. 9.

Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, sends an army under Ibrahim Pasha to occupy Syria.

Abdication of Pedro I. of Brazil in favor of his son, Pedro II., April. Establishment of a regency.

Ravages of the cholera in central Europe.

Captain John Ross determines the position of the true magnetic pole (Boothia Felix).

Death of Niebuhr, Monroe (July 4), Hegel.

1832. Black Hawk's War; defeat of the Sacs and Foxes. Nullification movement in South Carolina; John C. Calhoun the champion of state rights. Andrew Jackson is re-elected president; principal defeated candidate, Henry Clay. Martin Van Buren is elected vice-president.

Final passage of the Reform Bill by Parliament, June.

Death of Casimir Périer, May. Disturbances in Paris, June. Soult forms a coalition ministry, including Thiers and Guizot, Oct. (Soult *president of the council* till 1834.) The duchess of Berry, having attempted a revolution in favor of her son, the duke de Bordeaux (afterward count de Chambord), is arrested, Nov.

Abd-el-Kader takes the lead in the struggle against the French in Algeria.

Marshal Gérard lays siege to the citadel of Antwerp, Nov. Its commander, General Chassé, surrenders, Dec. 23; liberation of Belgium.

Great German Liberal meeting at Hambach (Hambach Festival).

1832. The Austrians occupy Bologna, the French the citadel of Ancona. (The occupation of both lasts till 1838.)

Poland is declared an integral part of the Russian Empire.

Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, leads an expeditionary force collected by the opponents of the usurper Dom Miguel at the island of Terceira, for the dethronement of his brother. He enters Oporto, July.

Separation of Basel into two half-cantons, Basel City and Basel Country.

Otho, the second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, is placed on the throne of Greece by the Great Powers.

Ibrahim Pasha storms Acre, May. He defeats the Turks at Homs, July. He wins a great victory at Konieh, Dec. 20.

Overthrow of the government of Bustamante.

The cholera spreads over western Europe, and ravages America.

Death of J. F. Champollion, Goethe, Cuvier, Bentham, Scott.

1833. Henry Clay's tariff compromise. President Jackson removes the public funds from the Bank of the United States. Formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Act abolishing slavery in the British West Indies, Aug. (To take effect Aug. 1, 1834.)

Revolutionary attempt at Frankfort, April, followed by increased reactionary measures on the part of the German governments. A liberal constitution is granted in Hanover by the viceroy, the duke of Cambridge.

Death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Sept. 29. His infant daughter, Isabella II., succeeds under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina. Don Carlos, uncle of Isabella, proclaims himself the lawful sovereign. Outbreak of the Carlist insurrection.

The fleet of Dom Pedro, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, vanquishes that of Dom Miguel off Cape St. Vincent, July 5. Dom Pedro enters Lisbon, July, and declares himself regent for his daughter, Dona Maria.

Arrival of King Otho in Greece.

A Russian force prepares to aid Mahmoud II. against Mehemet Ali, who makes peace, receiving Syria and other territories from the sultan. Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi between Russia and the Porte.

Beginning of the first presidency of Santa Anna in Mexico.

1834. Act of Congress for the formation of an Indian Territory.

1834. Lord Melbourne succeeds Grey as premier, July. Fall of the Melbourne ministry, Nov. Peel becomes premier, Dec.

Peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader, who is recognized as emir of Mascara, Feb. Insurrection in Lyons and riot in Paris, April.

Quadruple treaty between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, directed against Dom Miguel and Don Carlos, April. Submission of Dom Miguel, May. Maria da Gloria is declared of age, Sept. Death of Dom Pedro, Sept.

Death of Feth Ali, shah of Persia. He is succeeded by his grandson, Mohammed Shah.

Death of Schleiermacher, Lafayette, Coleridge, Lamb.

1835. Outbreak of the second war with the Seminoles.

Reorganization of the Mexican Republic into a centralized state. Revolution in Texas against the Mexican authority.

Resignation of Peel, April; Lord Melbourne again premier. Passage of the Municipal Corporations Act for England.

Attempt of Fieschi on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28.

The French attack Abd-el-Kader. Clausel burns Mascara.

Ferdinand I. succeeds his father, Francis I., in Austria, March 2.

Otho, king of Greece, attains his majority.

The migration of the Boers from Cape Colony begins.

Great fire in New York, Dec.

1836. Admission of Arkansas into the Union. Martin Van Buren is elected president of the United States, and Richard M. Johnson vice-president; principal defeated candidate for the presidency, William H. Harrison.

Storming of the Álamo, near San Antonio, by Santa Anna, March. Houston defeats the Mexicans on the San Jacinto, and captures Santa Anna, April 21, 22. Inauguration of Houston as president of Texas.

Formation of a Thiers cabinet in France, Feb. Thiers resigns, Aug. Molé is appointed premier, Sept. Attempt of Louis Napoleon at Strasburg to excite a revolution in his favor, Oct.

The French, under Clausel, take Tlemcen, Jan. Abd-el-Kader achieves a victory near that place, April. Bugeaud defeats him on the Sikkak, July. Unsuccessful expedition of Clausel against Constantine.

Revolutionary movement against the queen-regent of Spain, Maria Christina, at the palace of La Granja, Aug. She

1836. swears to the constitution of 1812. Espartero is victorious over the Carlists at Luchana, Dec., and, aided by a British fleet, forces them to raise the siege of Bilbao.
Establishment of the new University of London.
Appearance of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
Death of Madison and of A. L. de Jussieu.

1837. Admission of Michigan into the Union. Beginning of Martin Van Buren's administration. Financial panic in the United States. Incorporation of Chicago as a city.
Death of William IV., June 20. Accession of his niece, Victoria. Separation of Hanover from England in virtue of the Salic law. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother of William IV., succeeds in that kingdom. He abrogates the constitution of 1833, and dismisses seven of the principal professors at Göttingen on account of their protest.
Treaty of the Tafna between the French and Abd-el-Kader, May. The French, under General Valée, storm Constantine, Oct.
The Carlist forces appear before Madrid. They retreat before General Espartero.
The Caucasian chieftain Shamyl defeats the Russian general Ivelitch.
The Persians lay siege to Herat.
Insurrections in Canada.
Bustamante becomes for a second time president of Mexico.
Publication of Carlyle's "French Revolution."
Death of Pushkin.

1838. Victorious campaign of Espartero against the Carlists.
The Persians are forced to raise the siege of Herat.
The India government declares war against Dost Mohammed, ameer of Cabool.
Order restored in Canada.
The invention of photography perfected by Daguerre.
Inauguration of trans-Atlantic steam navigation.

1839. Formation of the Anti-Corn-Law League; agitation of Cobden and others. The Chartists present a petition to Parliament, demanding universal suffrage and other reforms. Chartist riot at Newport, in Monmouthshire.
Fall of the Molé ministry, March. Soult forms a new cabinet, May.
Renewal of the struggle between Abd-el-Kader and the French. Successes of Abd-el-Kader.

1839. Espartero concludes the convention of Vergara with the Carlist general Maroto, Aug. 31; the power of Don Carlos completely broken.

Holland and Belgium make a final settlement; Luxemburg and Limburg divided between the two kingdoms.

Christian VIII. succeeds Frederick VI. in Denmark.

Sultan Mahmoud II. makes war on Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt. The Turkish forces, under Hafiz Pasha, are completely defeated by Ibrahim Pasha at Nizib, June 24. Death of Mahmoud II., July 1. Accession of Abdul-Medjid. The Turkish fleet is treacherously surrendered to the Egyptians, July. Abdul-Medjid, acting under the guidance of Reshid Pasha, begins the constitutional reform of The Turkish Empire by the promulgation of the *Hatti-Sherif* of Gulhane, Nov. 3.

The Russians, under General Grabbe, make a victorious advance against the Caucasians, and take Akulgo.

Russian expedition, under Perovski, against Khiva. (Ends in total disaster, 1840.)

The British forces traverse the Bolan pass, and invade Afghanistan. They enter Candahar, April, take Ghuzni, July 22, and occupy Cabool, Aug. Shah Shujah is placed nominally on the throne.

Death of the Sikh ruler Runjeet Singh.

The British take possession of Aden.

Dissolution of the confederacy of Central America.

1840. William H. Harrison is elected president of the United States, and John Tyler vice-president; defeated candidate for the presidency, Martin Van Buren.

Marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10.

Formation of a new Thiers ministry, March. Attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne to raise an insurrection in his favor, Aug. He is arrested and imprisoned.

Frederick William IV. succeeds his father Frederick William III. in Prussia, June 7.

End of the Carlist insurrection. Revolutionary movements against Maria Christina. She quits Spain, leaving Espartero at the head of affairs, Oct.

Abdication of William I. of Holland in favor of his son William II., Oct.

London Treaty of the Great Powers (France not included)

1840. directed against Mehemet Ali, July 15. British and Austrian expedition to Syria. Beyrout is bombarded and taken, Sept. Capture of Acre, Nov. Sir Charles Napier appears before Alexandria, Nov. Mehemet Ali sues for peace.

Resignation of Thiers, Oct. Formation of a ministry under Soult, with Guizot as minister of foreign affairs. The remains of Napoleon I. are brought to Paris.

The Circassians successfully attack the Russian forts on the Black Sea.

Dost Mohammed delivers himself up to the English, Nov.

Outbreak of the Opium War between England and China.

The Mormons found the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois.

Introduction of Rowland Hill's cheap postage system in England.

1841. Inauguration of William H. Harrison, March 4. He dies, April 4, and is succeeded by John Tyler.

Mehemet Ali makes peace with the sultan. He renounces Syria and other territories, and is recognized as hereditary, though tributary, ruler of Egypt. Treaty between Turkey and the Great Powers; closing of the Dardanelles against foreign vessels of war.

Resignation of the Melbourne ministry, Aug. Peel becomes prime-minister, Sept.

Louis Philippe begins the vast fortifications of Paris.

The French take Mascara.

Espartero is appointed regent by the Spanish Cortes.

Successful insurrection of the Afghan chiefs in Cabool, Nov.; massacre of Sir Alexander Burnes and others. Assassination of Sir William McNaghten, Dec.

The British reduce the Bogue forts, guarding the Canton River, and the forts commanding Canton, and compel the surrender of the city. They take Amoy.

Santa Anna becomes virtual dictator of Mexico.

Death of Lermontoff.

1842. Final termination of the war with the Seminoles. The United States and Great Britain conclude the Ashburton Treaty for the settlement of the northeastern boundary of the United States. Fremont undertakes the exploration of the Rocky Mountain region. (Explorations continued during several years.)

The duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, is killed by an accident, July 13.

1842. Successful campaign of the French in Algeria.
Unsuccessful campaign of the Russians, under General Grabbe, in the Caucasus.
The British army, having agreed to evacuate Afghanistan, begins its fatal retreat from Cabool. It is overwhelmed in the Kurd-Cabool Pass, Jan. Successful defense of Jellalabad by General Sale and of Candahar by General Nott. General Pollock, after forcing the Khyber Pass, relieves General Sale, April. Entry of Pollock into Cabool, Sept. The British withdraw from Afghanistan, and release Dost Mohammed.
The British occupy Shanghai, June, take Chinkiang, July, and advance to Nanking. Treaty of Nanking, Aug.; the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai to be thrown open to British commerce; Hong-kong ceded to England. (Treaty ratified in 1843.)
The British take possession of the Boer republic in Natal.
Completion of the Walhalla.
Great fire in Hamburg, May.
Death of Sismondi.

1843. O'Connell, the leader in the movement for the repeal of the union of Ireland with Great Britain, organizes a monster meeting on the Hill of Tara, Aug. He is arrested, Oct.
Formation of the Free Church of Scotland.
A revolution in Spain, headed by Narvaez, puts an end to the regency of Espartero. Isabella II. is declared of age.
A bloodless rising in Athens compels King Otho to promise a constitution. (See 1844.)
Annexation of Sinde to British India after a brilliant campaign under Sir Charles Napier.
The Thames tunnel is opened to the public.
Death of Southey and of Delavigne.

1844. James K. Polk is elected president of the United States, and George M. Dallas vice-president; defeated candidate for the presidency, Henry Clay.
Remodelling of the Bank of England by Peel's Bank Charter Act.
Defeat of Abd-el-Kader by the French. His ally, Abderrahman, emperor of Morocco, is overwhelmed by Bugeaud on the river Isly, Aug. 14. Bombardment of Mogadore by the prince de Joinville, Aug. 15. The emperor makes peace.
The exhibition of the "holy coat" at Treves attracts vast pil-

1844. grimages. Johann Ronge inaugurates the German Catholic movement.

The brothers Bandiera attempt an insurrection in Southern Italy. They are executed.

Oscar I. succeeds his father, Charles XIV. John, in Sweden, March.

Establishment of constitutional government in Greece.

China concludes treaties with the United States and France.

Restoration of constitutional government in Mexico.

The eastern portion of the island of Hayti is formed into the republic of Santo Domingo.

Beginning of the dictatorship of Cárlos Antonio Lopez in Paraguay.

Successful inauguration of the telegraphic line between Baltimore and Washington constructed by Morse.

Death of Thorwaldsen and of E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Appearance of Eugène Sue's "Wandering Jew."

1845. Admission of Florida into the Union. Beginning of James K. Polk's administration. Texas joins the Union as a state.

The French general Pélissier suffocates a multitude of Kabyles in a cave at Dahra.

Vorontzoff leads a powerful expedition against the tribes of the Caucasus.

England and France make war on Rosas, dictator of the Argentine Republic.

Outbreak of the first Sikh War. Victories of the British general Sir Hugh Gough at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, Dec.

Publication of the first portion of Humboldt's "Kosmos."

Sir John Franklin sails on his last voyage in search of a northwest passage.

Death of Sydney Smith, Hood, A. W. Schlegel, Andrew Jackson.

1846. Admission of Iowa into the Union. War between the United States and Mexico. General Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto, May 8, and at Resaca de la Palma, May 9, and forces Monterey to surrender, Sept. 24. Occupation of California and New Mexico by American forces.—Representative Wilmot introduces his "Proviso" (not adopted by the Senate) for the exclusion of slavery from all territory to be acquired from Mexico.—Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the northwestern boundary of the United States.

1846. A great famine visits Ireland. Repeal of the English Corn Laws by act of June 26. Resignation of Peel, June 29. Lord John Russell becomes premier, July 6.

Escape of Louis Napoleon from Ham, May.

Marriage of Isabella II. of Spain with Francisco de Asis, and of her sister, Louisa, with the duke de Montpensier, youngest son of Louis Philippe.

Revolutionary movement in Portugal ; Costa-Cabral driven from power.

Unsuccessful rising of the Poles, Feb. Mieroslawski, while preparing to head the insurrection in Posen, is arrested by the Prussians. Massacre of the Polish nobles in Galicia by the peasantry. The republic of Cracow is suppressed, the city and territory being annexed to Austria.

Death of Pope Gregory XVI., June 1. Election of Pius IX., June 16. The pope inaugurates great reforms in his states.

Sir Hugh Gough defeats the Sikhs at Aliwal, Jan., and at Sobraon, Feb. The Sikhs conclude peace at Lahore, and cede a great portion of their territory to the East India Company.

Discovery of the planet Neptune.

Dr. Morton publicly introduces the use of anæsthetics in Boston.

Elias Howe patents his sewing machine.

1847. General Taylor defeats Santa Anna at Buena Vista, Feb. 23. General Scott reduces Vera Cruz ; his forces occupy the city, March 29. He is victorious over Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, April 18. The Americans take Puebla, May 15. Successes of the Americans at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20. Storming of Molino del Rey by General Worth, Sept. 8. Storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13. Entry of Scott into the city of Mexico, Sept. 14.

The great famine continues in Ireland; vast increase of emigration.

Resignation of Soult as prime-minister, Sept. Guizot, the virtual head of Soult's cabinet, succeeds to his place. Abd-el-Kader gives himself up to General Lamoricière, Dec.

Meeting of the so-called United Landtag in Prussia.

Pius IX. continues his liberal reforms. His policy excites the armed opposition of Austria.

The Swiss Federal Diet decrees the expulsion of the Jesuits. The resistance of the seven cantons of the Sonderbund

1847. (formed in 1843), Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais, results in civil war. Overthrow of the Sonderbund by the Federal forces, under General Dufour.

Revolutionary outbreaks in the Two Sicilies.

Death of O'Connell and of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

1848. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, Feb. 2. Admission of Wisconsin into the Union. Act for the organization of Oregon Territory. Migration of the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake. Formation of the Free Soil party. Zachary Taylor is elected president, and Millard Filmore vice-president; principal defeated candidate for the presidency, Lewis Cass.

Disturbances in Lombardy, Jan. Sicily rises against Ferdinand II., Jan. Frederick VII. succeeds his father, Christian VIII., in Denmark, Jan. Ferdinand II. of Naples and Charles Albert of Sardinia are forced to accord a representative constitution to their subjects, Jan.–Feb. (Sicily continues in rebellion.) Disturbances in Paris, Feb. 22. Struggle in Paris between the troops and the people, Feb. 23. Louis Philippe dismisses Guizot, Feb. 23; Thiers is charged with the formation of a new ministry. Triumph of the revolution in France, Feb. 24; abdication of Louis Philippe. Formation of a provisional government, including Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Étienne Arago, Crémieux, Garnier-Pagès, and others, Feb. 24. Formal proclamation of the republic in France, Feb. 27. Opening of a workingmen's convention in Paris under the superintendence of Louis Blanc, March. Outbreak of a revolution in Vienna, March 13; fall of Metternich. Promulgation of a representative constitution by Pius IX., March 14. Revolutionary movement in Pesth, March 15. Appointment of an independent Hungarian ministry, the Batthyányi-Kossuth ministry, March 17. Outbreak of an insurrection against Austrian rule in Milan, March 18. Rising in Berlin against the government of Frederick William IV., March 18. The king yields to the demands of the people, March 19. Revolution in Parma, March. Louis I. of Bavaria, in consequence of revolutionary movements, abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II., March 20. The people of Venice take up arms against the Austrians, March 22. They establish a republic, with Manin at its head, March 23. Radetzky is forced to withdraw his army from Milan, March 23. The

1848. duke of Modena is forced by revolutionary movements to quit his dominions, March. Charles Albert of Sardinia begins a war against Austria for the liberation of Italy, March. Outbreak of the first Schleswig-Holstein War; the people of the duchies rise in insurrection against the king of Denmark, March. Meeting of the German *Vorparlament* at Frankfort, March 31. The Prussians take up the cause of Schleswig-Holstein, and begin a campaign against the Danes, April. Great Chartist demonstration in London, April 10. Closing of the last Diet of Presburg, April 11. Unsuccessful republican insurrection in Baden under Hecker and Struve, April. Rising of the Poles in Posen under Mieroslawski, April. Decree abolishing slavery in the French colonies, April 27. Opening of the Constituent Assembly in France, May 4. Arrest of the Irish revolutionist John Mitchel, May. Collapse of the insurrection in Posen, May. Red Republican disturbances in Paris, May 15. Bloody conflict at Naples, which is bombarded by Ferdinand II., May 15; re-establishment of absolutism. Movement against the government in Vienna, May 15. Flight of the emperor Ferdinand from Vienna, May 17. Opening of the Frankfort Parliament, May 18. Meeting of the Prussian Constituent Assembly, May 22. Opening of a Pan-Slavic congress in Prague, June 2. Surrender of the papal forces at Vicenza to the Austrians, June 11. Insurrection in Prague, quelled by Windischgrätz, June. The people storm the arsenal of Berlin, June 14. Bloody conflict between the Parisian populace and the government, June 23–26; General Cavaignac suppresses the insurrection. Cavaignac is appointed chief of the executive power in France, June. The Frankfort Parliament elects the archduke John of Austria vicar of Germany, June 29. Opening of the Hungarian National Assembly, July 5. Meeting of an Austrian Parliament, July 22. The Austrian forces, under Radetzky, defeat Charles Albert at Custozza, July 25. O'Brien attempts an insurrection in Ireland, July. (He is made prisoner, Aug. 5.) General Radetzky re-enters Milan, Aug. 6. Armistice between Charles Albert and the Austrians, Aug. 9. The Hungarian forces are repulsed by Serb insurgents, Aug. Prussia and Denmark conclude the armistice of Malmö for the suspension of the Schleswig-Holstein contest, Aug. 26. The forces of Ferdinand II., under Filangieri,

1848. recover Messina, Sept. 7. Jellachich, ban of Croatia, enters upon a campaign against the Hungarians, Sept. Insurrection of the Radicals in Frankfort, Sept. 18. Formation of a Hungarian Committee of Defense, with Kossuth at its head, Sept. Struve fails in a new revolutionary attempt in Baden, Sept. Count Lamberg, having been sent by the emperor Ferdinand to dissolve the Hungarian National Assembly, is murdered at Buda-Pesth, Sept. 28. Jellachich, after menacing Buda, is defeated by the Hungarians, Sept. 29. Vienna rises in insurrection, Oct. 6. Second flight of the emperor Ferdinand from his capital, Oct. 7. The Hungarian forces, after advancing almost to the gates of Vienna, are routed, Oct. 30. Storming of Vienna by Windischgrätz, Oct. 31. Adoption of a republican constitution in France, Nov. 4. Assassination of Count Rossi, prime-minister of Pius IX., Nov. 15. Rising in Rome against the pope, Nov. 16. Formation of the Schwarzenberg ministry in Austria, Nov. 21. Pius IX. escapes from Rome, Nov. 24, and takes refuge in Gaeta. Abdication of the emperor Ferdinand of Austria in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, Dec. 2. The king of Prussia dissolves the Constituent Assembly, and publishes a constitution of his own, Dec. 5. Louis Napoleon is elected president of France, Dec. 10. The Austrians, under Schlick, enter Kaschau, Dec. Establishment of a provisional government in Rome, Dec. 11. Louis Napoleon enters upon his presidency, Dec. 20. Victories of the Hungarians, under Bem, over the insurgent Wallachs and Imperialists in Transylvania, Dec. Retreat of the Hungarian general Görgey before the forces of Windischgrätz, Dec. The Hungarians, under Perczel, are defeated at Moor, Dec. 29.

Ibrahim Pasha succeeds Mehemet Ali as viceroy of Egypt. He dies, and is succeeded by Abbas Pasha.

Outbreak of the second Sikh War in India.

Nasr-ed-Din succeeds Mohammed Shah in Persia.

The governor of Cape Colony attacks the Boers, and occupies the Orange River Sovereignty. (See 1854.) A portion of the Boers migrate beyond the Vaal, where they establish the Trans-Vaal Republic.

Discovery of gold in California.

Publication of the first portion of Macaulay's "History of England."

1848. Death of John Quincy Adams, Donizetti, Chateaubriand, Berzelius, George Stephenson.

1849. Beginning of Zachary Taylor's administration.

Dissolution of the French Constituent Assembly and meeting of the Legislative Assembly, May. Revolutionary attempts of the Radicals in Paris, June 13. Louis Napoleon appoints a Bonapartist ministry, Oct. 31.

Meeting of the new Prussian chambers, Feb. 26. The Frankfort Parliament, having framed a constitution for Germany, decrees the imperial crown to Frederick William IV., March 28. It is declined by the king, April 3. The Danes, having renewed the contest with Schleswig-Holstein, make a disastrous attempt on Eckernförde, April 5. The German forces sent to aid Schleswig-Holstein storm the lines of Düppel, April 13. The Schleswig-Holstein forces take Kolding, in Jutland, April 20. Frederick William IV. dissolves the Lower House of the Prussian chambers, April 27. Republican rising in the Palatinate, May. Insurrection in Dresden, suppressed by the aid of Prussia, May. Revolution in Baden, May. Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, and other German states form a confederation (*Dreikönigsbund*), May 26. The remaining members of the Frankfort Parliament adjourn, May 30, and renew their sessions in Stuttgart (Rump Parliament), June 6. The assembly is dissolved, June 18. The revolutionists in the Palatinate and Baden are overthrown by the Prussian arms, June. A portion of members of the late Frankfort Parliament, the party of Gagern and Dahlmann, hold an assembly at Gotha, June. The Schleswig-Holstein army is repulsed before Fridericia, July 5, 6. Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10. Surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, July 23; end of the struggle of the revolutionists in Baden. The Prussian chambers (with a newly elected Lower House) are reopened, Aug. 7.

General Schlick disperses the forces of the Hungarian general Mészáros at Kaschau, Jan. 4. The Hungarians abandon Buda-Pesth, Jan. 5. Successes of Klapka against Schlick, Jan. A Russian force enters Transylvania to assist the Austrians, Feb. The forces of Görgey are victorious over those of Schlick at Mount Branyiszkó, Feb. 5. Dembinski, the commander-in-chief of the Hungarians, loses the battle of Kápolna, Feb. 26, 27. Francis Joseph issues a constitu-

1849. tion for the Austrian Empire, which abrogates the national autonomy of Hungary, March 4. Victory of the Hungarians at Szolnok, March 5. Bem overcomes the Russians and Imperialists in Transylvania, March. Görgey executes a victorious advance against the Austrians, April. The Diet at Debreczin proclaims the independence of Hungary, April 14; the country is declared a republic, with Kossuth as governor. Görgey, after a victory at Nagy-Sarló, relieves Comorn, April. Storming of Buda by the Hungarians, May 21. The Russian general Paskevitch invades Hungary, June. Görgey unsuccessfully opposes the Austrians on the Waag, and loses Raab, June. Battle of Szöny, July 2. The Austrians re-enter Pesth, July 12. Battle of Waitzen between Görgey and Paskevitch, July 15. Bem is vanquished by the Russians at Schässburg, July 31. Brilliant sortie of Klapka from Comorn, Aug. 3. Victory of the Austrians, under Haynau, at Temesvár, Aug. 9. Kossuth resigns the civil and military power into the hands of Görgey, Aug. 11. Görgey surrenders the Hungarian army to the Russian general Rüdiger at Világos, Aug. 13. Comorn capitulates to the Austrians, Sept. 28. Resubjection of Hungary to the Hapsburgs. Bloody tribunals at Pesth and Arad, Oct.

Meeting of a Constituent Assembly in Rome and proclamation of the Roman Republic, Feb. Revolution in Tuscany, Feb. Suspension of the armistice between Sardinia and Austria, March 12. King Charles Albert is overwhelmed by the Austrians, under Radetzky, at Novara, March 23. He resigns on the same day in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, who concludes an armistice with the Austrians. (The ex-king dies at Oporto, July 28. Creation of a Roman Triumvirate—Mazzini, Saffi, Armellini—March. A French expedition, under General Oudinot, sent to restore Pius IX., lands at Cività Vecchia, April 25. The forces of Ferdinand II. enter Palermo, May; end of the revolution in Sicily. The Austrians take Bologna, May. The Neapolitan forces sent to assist the papal cause are defeated by Garibaldi at Velletri, May 19. The French begin the siege of Rome, June 3. Surrender of Ancona to the Austrians, June. Fall of Rome, July 2. Restoration of the temporal power of the pope. Treaty of Milan between Sardinia and Austria, Aug. 6. Venice, after a long siege, is forced to surrender to Radetzky, Aug.

1849. William III. succeeds his father William II. in Holland.
Repeal of the Navigation Laws in England.
Battle between Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, Jan. 13. He is victorious at Gujerat, Feb. 21. Submission of the Sikhs; annexation of the Punjaub to British India.
President Soulouque assumes the title of emperor of Hayti as Faustin I.
Discovery of Lake Ngami by Livingstone.
Death of Polk and of Petöfi.

1850. The United States and Great Britain conclude the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, respecting the proposed water communication through Central America. Death of President Taylor, July 9. He is succeeded by Millard Fillmore. Adoption of the "compromise measures" of Henry Clay, providing for: The admission of California into the Union as a free state; the organization of New Mexico and Utah into territories; the settlement of the boundary of Texas; the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; and the rendition of fugitive slaves.
A British fleet appears before Athens, and forces the Greek government to grant indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects (Don Pacifico claims).
Establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in England.
Unionsparlament of North Germany at Erfurt, March–April. Prussia concludes a treaty with Denmark, definitively abandoning the cause of Schleswig-Holstein, July 2. Battle of Idstedt, July 24, 25; the Danes defeat the Schleswig-Holsteiners. Austria and the states allied with her in opposition to Prussia revive the *Bundestag* or Federal Diet of Germany, which opens its sessions at Frankfort, Sept. 2. The arbitrary measures of Hassenpflug provoke revolutionary troubles in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. The Schleswig-Holsteiners are repulsed in an attack on Friedrichstadt, Oct. 4. Conference of the sovereigns of Austria, Bavaria, and Würtemberg at Bregenz, Oct. Prussia prepares to resist the restoration of the German *Bund*, and opposes her forces to those of Austria and Bavaria in Hesse-Cassel, Nov. Prussia, in a conference at Olmütz, yields to the demands of Austria, Nov. 29.
Insurrection in Bosnia.
Outbreak of the Taiping Rebellion in China.

1850. Expedition of Richardson, Barth, and Overweg to the country around Lake Tchad. (Death of Richardson, 1851; death of Overweg, 1852; return of Barth, 1855.)

Death of Oehlenschläger, Wordsworth, Peel, Balzac.

1851. Fatal expedition of the filibuster Narciso Lopez to Cuba.

Arrival of Louis Kossuth in the United States, Dec.

Coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2; he dissolves the Legislative Assembly, and makes himself master of France. He is elected president for 10 years by a *plébiscite*, Dec. 20, 21.

Austro-Prussian intervention in the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein. The people of the duchies lay down their arms, Jan. Complete restoration of the German *Bund*, May.

A revolutionary movement in Portugal, headed by Saldanha, forces Maria II. to dismiss her minister Costa-Cabral (reinstated in power in 1849); Saldanha at the head of affairs.

Omer Pasha quells the Bosnian insurrection.

Burmah provokes the British to hostilities.

World's Fair in the Crystal Palace, at Hyde Park, London.

Discovery of great deposits of gold in Australia.

Invention of the ophthalmoscope by Helmholtz.

Death of Audubon, Oersted, J. F. Cooper, Turner.

1852. Franklin Pierce is elected president of the United States, and William R. King vice-president*; defeated candidate for the presidency, Winfield Scott.

The Russell administration is succeeded by the first Derby ministry, Feb. Lord Derby resigns, and is succeeded by the earl of Aberdeen, Dec.

Confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, Jan. *Plébiscite* respecting the establishment of the empire in France, Nov. 21, 22. Louis Napoleon is proclaimed emperor as Napoleon III., Dec. 2.

Death of the Austrian premier, Prince Schwarzenberg; Count Buol-Schauenstein is appointed his successor.

London Protocol of the Great Powers respecting the succession in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, May 8.

The Montenegrins take up arms against the Turks.

Victorious campaign of the British in Burmah; they acquire Pegu. (Peace restored in 1853.)

---

* W. R. King, who was president of the Senate under Fillmore, died April, 1853.

1852. The Argentine dictator Rosas is overthrown by the party of Urquiza. Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation.

Death of Moore, Clay, Wellington, Daniel Webster, Gioberti.

1853. Act for the organization of Washington Territory. Beginning of Franklin Pierce's administration.

Marriage of Napoleon III. with Eugénie de Montijo, Jan. 29.

Campaign of Omer Pasha against the Montenegrins. The Turks suspend hostilities, Feb. Russia demands a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, March. England and France prepare to sustain the Sultan against Russia. The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay, June. The Russian forces advance into the Danubian Principalities, July. The English and French fleets pass through the Dardanelles, Oct. A Turkish force, under Omer Pasha, crosses the Danube at Viddin, Oct. Beginning of the Eastern War. Repulse of the Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. The Russian admiral Nakhimoff destroys a Turkish squadron at Sinope, Nov. 30. Vienna Protocol of the Great Powers, directed against Russia, Dec.

Pedro V. succeeds his mother, Maria II., in Portugal.

Nanking and other cities fall into the hands of the Taipings.

Occupation of New Caledonia by the French.

Expedition of Dr. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin's party. (Return of the expedition, 1855.)

Opening of the Crystal Palace in New York.

1854. Repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Conclusion of a treaty for commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada. (Abrogated in 1866.) Drawing up of the Ostend Manifesto by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, recommending the purchase of Cuba by the United States.

The English and French fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. The English Baltic fleet sails under Sir Charles Napier, March. The Russian forces, under the command of Prince Michael Gortchakoff, pass the Danube, March. France and England declare war against Russia, March. (The Crimean War.) Landing of the French and English forces in Turkey, March and April. The French Baltic fleet sails, April. Bombardment of Odessa by the allies, April. The Russians, under Paskevitch, lay siege to Silistria, May. They are compelled to abandon the siege, June. Surrender of Bomarsund to

1854. the allies, Aug. 16. The Russians, on the demand of Austria, evacuate the Danubian Principalities, which are occupied by the Austrian forces, Aug.–Sept. The English and French forces, under Raglan and Saint-Arnaud, land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. The Russians, under Menshikoff, are defeated by the allies in the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20. Death of Saint-Arnaud, Sept.; Canrobert his successor. The allied army lays siege to Sebastopol, Oct.; Todleben directs the defense. Battle of Balaklava, charge of the "light brigade," Oct. 25. Defeat of the Russians at Inkerman, Nov. 5.

O'Donnell excites a revolution in Spain, June–July. Appointment of Espartero as prime-minister and of O'Donnell as secretary of war.

Promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Said Pasha succeeds Abbas Pasha in Egypt.

An expedition under Gen. Perovski forces the khan of Khiva to a treaty highly advantageous to Russia.

Commodore Perry, on the part of the United States, concludes a treaty with Japan. Treaty between Japan and Great Britain. The Japanese government inaugurates a new policy of commercial intercourse with the world.

The British consent to the establishment of the Orange River Republic.

Commander McClure arrives in England, after accomplishing the northwest passage, having entered the Polar seas through Behring Strait in 1850 and been imprisoned in the ice for three years.

1855. A pro-slavery legislature organizes in Kansas. A free-state convention draws up the Topeka Constitution.

William Walker, with a force of filibusters, invades Nicaragua.

Victor Emanuel joins in the war against Russia, Jan. Fall of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. Palmerston becomes premier, Feb. Death of the emperor Nicholas, March 2. He is succeeded by his son, Alexander II. Gortchakoff takes command of the Russian forces in the Crimea, March. Prolonged bombardment of Sebastopol, April. Arrival of the Sardinian forces in the Crimea, May. Pélissier succeeds Canrobert in the command of the French army, May. The allies destroy the Russian stores at Kertch, May. Unsuccessful attempt to storm the Malakhoff, June 18. Death

1855. of Raglan, June 28. The Russians, advancing to the relief of Sebastopol, are defeated in the battle of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16. The French forces storm the Malakhoff, the British attack the Redan, Sept. 8; fall of Sebastopol. Unsuccessful assault of Muravieff upon Kars, Sept. 29. The allies take Kinburn, Oct. 17. Surrender of Kars to Muravieff, Nov. 27–28.

Concordat between the court of Austria and Pius IX.

Final overthrow of Santa Anna in Mexico by the party of Alvarez and Comonfort. Government of Alvarez. He resigns in favor of Comonfort.

Livingstone discovers the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi.

International Exhibition in Paris.

Completion of the Niagara railway suspension bridge.

Opening of the railway across the Isthmus of Panama.

Death of Mickiewicz.

1856. Civil war in Kansas. James Buchanan is elected president of the United States, and John C. Breckenridge vice-president; defeated candidates for the presidency, John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore.

Arbitrary rule of Walker in Nicaragua.

Sultan Abdul-Medjid promulgates a liberal statute, the *Hatti-Humayun*, Feb. 18. Treaty of Paris, terminating the Crimean War, March 30; neutralization of the Black Sea; cession by Russia of a portion of Bessarabia, which is annexed to Moldavia; Russia renounces the protectorate over the Danubian Principalities; institution of an international Danubian Commission.

Insurrections in Madrid and Barcelona. Dictatorial measures of Isabella's minister O'Donnell.

Annexation of Oude to British India.

Outbreak of a second war between Great Britain and China. British attack upon Canton.

The Persians occupy Herat, and become involved in a war with the government of India.

Death of Heine, Sir W. Hamilton (the philosopher), Delaroche.

1857. Beginning of James Buchanan's administration. Victory of the free-state party at the polls in Kansas. A pro-slavery convention draws up the Lecompton Constitution.—Rebellion of the Mormons in Utah. (Order restored in 1858.) —Financial panic in the United States and Europe.

1857. Treaty between Denmark and the Powers for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

The British bring the war with Persia to a successful close.

Outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny in British India. The bloodshed begins at Barrackpoor, March. Rising at Meerut, May. The mutineers masters of Delhi, May. Mutiny at Lucknow, May ; at Benares, June. Nana Sahib heads the insurrection in Cawnpore, June. Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore by his orders, July 15. Havelock drives the mutineers from the city, July. The British recover Delhi, Sept. Havelock, after a brilliant campaign, relieves the garrison at Lucknow, Sept. Sir Colin Campbell rescues Havelock and Outram at Lucknow, Nov. He is victorious at Cawnpore, Dec.

Bombardment and occupation of Canton by the British and French, Dec.

Publication of the first portion of Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

Death of A. de Musset, Béranger, Sue, Comte, Rauch.

1858. Admission of Minnesota into the Union. The people of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution.

Attempt of Orsini upon the life of Napoleon III., Jan. 14.

End of the first Palmerston administration, Feb.; formation of the second Derby ministry. Act removing the disabilities of the Jews in Great Britain.

Interview between Napoleon III. and Cavour at Plombières, July.

Prince William of Prussia is appointed regent for his brother, Frederick William IV.

Sir Colin Campbell recaptures Lucknow, March. Sir Hugh Rose takes Gwalior, June. Virtual suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny. The government of British India is transferred by act of Parliament from the East India Company to the crown.

Capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho by the British and French. China concludes treaties at Tientsin with Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. Cession of the Amoor Country to Russia.

France, in co-operation with Spain, engages in a war with Anam.

Fall of Comonfort, president of Mexico. Zuloaga is recognized as his successor by the clerical and reactionary party.

1858. Juarez is declared lawful president by the Liberals. Successful campaign of Miramon, the general of the reactionary party.

Momentary establishment of transatlantic telegraphic communication. The cable fails after a few messages.

Discovery of lakes Tanganyika and Victoria N'yanza by Burton and Speke.

1859. Admission of Oregon into the Union. Adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, prohibiting slavery, in Kansas. Attempt of John Brown to excite an insurrection of the slaves in the South. He seizes the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, night of Oct. 16–17 ; he is overpowered and captured, Oct. 17 ; he is executed, Dec. 2.

The second Derby administration is succeeded by a new Palmerston ministry, June.

Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, in alliance with France, enters upon a war against Austria, April. The Austrian forces cross the Ticino, April. Victor Emanuel takes charge of the government of Tuscany, May (the grand-duke, Leopold II., having a few days before quitted his territories). Victory of Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel over the Austrians, under Gyulai, at Magenta, June 4. Parma and Modena emancipate themselves from their reigning houses, June; the Romagna throws off the papal rule. The sovereigns of France and Sardinia overwhelm the Austrian army at Solferino, June 24. Preliminary treaty of Villafranca between France and Austria, July 11. Treaty of Zürich between Austria, France, and Sardinia, Nov. 10 ; Victor Emanuel acquires Lombardy (with the exception of Mantua and Peschiera).

Francis II. succeeds his father, Ferdinand II., in Naples, May.

Spain undertakes a war against Morocco.

Surrender of Shamyl at Ghunib, Sept. 6; the dominion of Russia over the tribes of the Caucasus virtually secured.

Oscar I. of Sweden is succeeded by his son, Charles XV. (regent since 1857), July.

Capture of Saigon, in Cochin China, by the French.

Difficulties between the Chinese government and Great Britain and France.

Miramon assumes the chief power in Mexico. The supporters of Juarez threaten the capital. They are defeated by the forces of Miramon at Tacubaya.

1859. Buenos Ayres is forced to rejoin the Argentine confederation.
The sinking of petroleum wells is begun in the United States.
The Arctic expedition of McClintock ascertains the fate of Sir John Franklin, the true discoverer (in 1846) of the northwest passage.
Publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species."
Death of Hallam, Prescott, De Tocqueville, Humboldt, Metternich, Ritter, Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay.

1860. Abraham Lincoln is elected president of the United States, and Hannibal Hamlin vice-president, Nov. 6; defeated candidates for the presidency, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckenridge, and John Bell. Secession of South Carolina, Dec. 20.
Annexation of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna to the dominions of Victor Emanuel, who cedes Savoy and Nice to France, March. Rising in Palermo against Francis II., April. Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily, at Marsala, May. The revolutionists assault Palermo, May. The Neapolitan forces evacuate the city, June. Victory of Garibaldi over the Neapolitans at Milazzo, July 20. Garibaldi, having achieved the liberation of Sicily, invades the Neapolitan mainland, Aug. He enters Naples, and proclaims the reign of Victor Emanuel, Sept. The Sardinian forces advance into the Marches and Umbria, which are in a state of revolt against Pius IX., Sept. Cialdini defeats the papal army, commanded by Lamoricière, at Castelfidardo, Sept. 18. Lamoricière, having thrown himself into Ancona, is forced to surrender, Sept. 29. Garibaldi defeats the troops of Francis II. on the Volturno, Oct. The Sardinian forces advance into the Neapolitan territories, Oct. They lay siege to Gaeta, which is defended by Francis II., Nov. Annexation of the Two Sicilies, the Marches, and Umbria to the dominions of Victor Emanuel.
Napoleon III. accords increased privileges to the French legislature.
Attempted reorganization of the Austrian Empire on a federalistic basis by the Imperial Diploma of Oct. 20. (See 1861.)
Massacres of the Maronites by the Druses in the Lebanon. Massacre of Christians at Damascus. Intervention of the Western Powers. A French force occupies Syria.
Surrender of Tetuan to the Spaniards. They successfully end

1860. the war against Morocco. Unsuccessful Carlist insurrection.

An English-French expedition marches on Peking, occupies the city, Oct., and forces the Chinese emperor to comply with the terms of the previous treaties.

Miramon makes an unsuccessful attempt to take Vera Cruz, the seat of government of Juarez. His forces are overthrown by those of Juarez in the battle of Calpulalpam, Dec. 22.

Introduction of spectrum analysis by Kirchhoff and Bunsen.

Death of Schopenhauer.

1861. Secession of Mississippi, Jan. 9; of Florida, Jan. 10; of Alabama, Jan. 11; of Georgia, Jan. 19; of Louisiana, Jan. 26. Admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state, Jan. Secession of Texas, Feb. 1. Assembling of a congress of the seceding states at Montgomery, Feb. 4. The congress elects Jefferson Davis president of the Confederate States of America, Feb. 9. He is inaugurated, Feb. 18. General Twiggs surrenders his forces to the Texans, Feb. 18. Inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Adoption of the permanent constitution of the Confederate States, March 11. Bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederates, April 12, 13. Major Anderson evacuates Fort Sumter, April 14. Proclamation of Lincoln calling for 75,000 militia, April 15. Secession of Virginia, April 17. The Confederates seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, April 18. The Massachusetts militia is attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the Southern ports, April. The navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk, is abandoned by the Federals, April 21. The Congress of the Confederate States assembles at Montgomery, April 29. Secession of Tennessee and Arkansas, May 6; of North Carolina, May 20. Formal secession of western Virginia from Virginia, June. The Confederates are repeatedly defeated in western Virginia by General McClellan's troops, July. Richmond becomes the seat of the Confederate Congress, July 20. Battle of Bull Run, July 21; the Confederates, under Beauregard, repulse McDowell. Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield (Mo.), Aug. 10; death of General Lyon. Capture of forts Hatteras and Clark by the Federals, Aug. 29. The Confederate general Price takes Lexington (Mo.), Sept. 20. Repulse of the Federals at Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, Oct. 21. McClellan is appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the

1861. United States (succeeding Winfield Scott), Nov. 1. The Federals gain possession of the harbor of Port Royal, Nov. 7. Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners to England and France, are intercepted on the "Trent," Nov. 8.

William I. succeeds his brother, Frederick William IV., in Prussia, Jan. 2.

Imperial Patent of Francis Joseph providing for the reorganization of Austria on a constitutional basis and a system of consolidation, Feb. 26. Schmerling directs the new policy.

Czar Alexander II. proclaims the emancipation of the serfs, March 3.

Surrender of Gaeta to the forces of Victor Emanuel, Feb. 13. Meeting of the Parliament of Italy, Feb. 18. It confers the title of King of Italy on Victor Emanuel, Feb. 26. He assumes the title, March 17. Death of Cavour, June 6.

Louis I. succeeds his brother, Pedro V., in Portugal.

Rising in Herzegovina; the Montenegrins support the insurgents. Sultan Abdul-Aziz succeeds Abdul-Medjid, June.

Appointment of a Christian governor of the Lebanon.

Death of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, Dec. 14.

Alexander John I. (Prince Cuza) proclaims the union of Moldavia and Wallachia under the name of Principality of Roumania, Dec. 23.

Entry of Juarez into the city of Mexico, Jan.; his authority firmly established. Convention of London between France, England, and Spain for joint action in the enforcement of their Mexican claims. The three powers dispatch fleets to Mexico. A Spanish force takes possession of Vera Cruz, Dec.

The government of the republic of Santo Domingo is transferred to Spain by Santana.

Death of Scribe and of Schlosser.

1862. The British government having demanded the release of Mason and Slidell, they are given up by the United States, Jan. General Thomas defeats the Confederates at Mill Spring (Ky.), Jan. 19. The Federals, under Commodore Foote, reduce Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, Feb. 6. Capture of Roanoke Island by the expedition of General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Surrender of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, to General Grant, Feb. 16. Battle of Pea Ridge (Ark.), March 7, 8; victory of the Federals. Engagement between the "Virginia"

1862. ("Merrimac") and the "Monitor" in Hampton Roads, March 9. The army of McClellan begins the siege of Yorktown, April 5. Battle of Shiloh (Tenn.), or of Pittsburgh Landing, between Grant and the Confederate generals A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, April 6, 7 (Johnston killed April 6). Capture of Island No. Ten, in the Mississippi River, by General Pope, April 7. Act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, April 16. The fleet of Captain Farragut begins the bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, April 18. Farragut passes the Mississippi forts, April 24. He appears before New Orleans, April 25. Surrender of the Mississippi forts, April 28. General Butler takes formal possession of New Orleans, May 1. General J. E. Johnston abandons Yorktown, May 4. Battle of Williamsburg (Va.), May 5. Occupation of Norfolk by the Federals, May 10. Engagement at Hanover Court-House (Va.), May 27. Evacuation of Corinth (Miss.) by the Confederates, May 29. Battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks (Va.) between the forces of McClellan and those of J. E. Johnston, May 31, June 1. Battle of Cross Keys (Va.) between Fremont and a detachment of Jackson's forces, June 8. Act of Congress abolishing slavery in the territories, June 9. "Seven days' battle" between the armies of McClellan and Lee before Richmond, June 26–July 1; McClellan retires from the Chickahominy to a position on the James: Battle of Mechanicsville, or of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26; battle of Cold Harbor, or of Gaines's Mill, June 27; battle of Savage's Station, June 29; battle of Frazier's Farm, June 30; repulse of the Confederates at Malvern Hill, July 1. Halleck is appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, July. Battle of Cedar Mountain (Va.), the Confederates successful, Aug. 9. Second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 30; Jackson and Longstreet, of Lee's army, successful against Pope. Victory of the Confederates, under Kirby Smith, at Richmond (Ky.), Aug. 30. Lee invades Maryland, Sept. Battle of South Mountain (Md.), Sept. 14. Surrender of a Union force at Harper's Ferry to Jackson, Sept. 15. Battle of Antietam Creek (Md.) between McClellan and Lee, Sept. 16, 17; Lee recrosses the Potomac. Proclamation of President Lincoln decreeing the emancipation on Jan. 1, 1863, of all slaves in the states which should till then continue in a state

1862. of rebellion, Sept. 22. Attack of the Confederates upon Corinth, Oct. 3, 4; they are repulsed by Rosecrans. Battle of Perryville (Ky.) between a portion of Buell's army and the forces of Bragg, Oct. 8. Burnside is appointed commander of the army of the Potomac (superseding McClellan), Nov. 7. Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13; Lee unsuccessfully attacked by Burnside. The forces of Rosecrans engage with those of Bragg at Murfreesboro (Stone River), Dec. 26–31 (severe battle Dec. 31, followed by another, Jan. 2).

Bismarck assumes the administration of affairs in Prussia.

Garibaldi organizes an expedition in Sicily against Rome. He is defeated and captured by the forces of Victor Emanuel at Aspromonte, Aug.

The Montenegrins are vanquished by Omer Pasha, and submit to a disadvantageous peace.

Bloody conflict between the Servians and Turks in Belgrade.

Revolution in Greece, Oct.; deposition of King Otho.

France declares war against Mexico. The Mexicans having agreed to an accommodation, England and Spain withdraw their forces.

Francisco Solano Lopez succeeds Cárlos Antonio Lopez in the government of Paraguay.

Cession of Lower Cochin China by Anam to France.

Discovery of the Victoria Nile by Speke and Grant.

International exhibition in London.

1863. Proclamation of President Lincoln definitely abolishing slavery in the rebellious states, Jan. 1. Bragg unsuccessfully attacks the forces of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro (Stone River), Jan. 2. The Confederates abandon Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, 4. The Federals reduce Fort Hindman (Ark.), Jan. 11. Hooker is appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac, Jan. 26. The Federals unsuccessfully attack the fortifications in Charleston harbor, April 7. Proclamation of President Lincoln declaring West Virginia admitted into the Union, April 20. Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2–4; Lee victorious over Hooker; "Stonewall" Jackson mortally wounded. Grant, having crossed the Mississippi, repels Johnston at Jackson (Miss.), defeats Pemberton on the Black River, and invests Vicksburg, May. Lee occupies Winchester, June 15. He crosses the Potomac, June 24, 25, and enters Pennsylvania. Meade assumes command of the army of the Potomac, June 28. Battle of Gettysburg, July

1863. 1–3; defeat of Lee by Meade. Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg to General Grant, July 4. Surrender of Port Hudson (La.) to Banks, July 8. Conscription riots in New York, July. Unsuccessful assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, July 18. Abandonment of Fort Wagner, Sept. 7. Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20; defeat of Rosecrans by Bragg. Burnside is besieged by Longstreet in Knoxville, Nov. Battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23–25; Bragg is driven from Chattanooga; the operations of the Federals conducted by Grant. (Nov. 24, battle of Lookout Mountain; Nov. 25, battle of Missionary Ridge.) First presidential proclamation respecting reconstruction, Dec. 8.

Rising of the Poles against Russia. The central revolutionary committee at Warsaw summon the people to arms, Jan. Langiewicz takes the principal command among the patriots. Fruitless combats with the Russian forces.

The Greeks confer the royal crown on William, son of Prince Christian of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, March. (He assumes the name of George I.)

Great Britain announces her renunciation of the protectorate over the Ionian Islands.

Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, Nov. 15. Prince Christian of Sonderburg-Glücksburg succeeds him as Christian IX. Holstein refuses allegiance. Occupation of Holstein and Lauenburg by order of the German Diet, Dec.

Ismail Pasha succeeds Said Pasha in Egypt.

Conquest of Herat by Dost Mohammed. Death of Dost Mohammed.

The French forces, under General Forey, besiege and reduce Puebla. They enter the city of Mexico, June 10. An assembly of notables, convened under French auspices, declares in favor of an imperial government for Mexico, the crown to be offered to the archduke Maximilian of Austria, July 10. Juarez, withdrawing northward, continues the struggle with the French.

Death of Horace Vernet, Jakob Grimm, Thackeray.

1864. General Banks, assisted by General A. J. Smith and Admiral Porter, enters upon the Red River expedition, March. Grant is invested with the chief command of the armies of the United States (superseding Halleck), March. Victory of Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor at Sabine Cross

1864. Roads, April 8; failure of the Red River expedition. Storming of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, by the Confederates, April 12. Sherman begins his march on Atlanta, May 5; he is opposed by Johnston. Battle of the Wilderness between Grant and Lee, May 5, 6. Battles at Spottsylvania Court-House, May. Escape of Porter's fleet at Alexandria, on the Red River, May. Sherman repeatedly flanks Johnston, forcing him to fall back, May–June. Second battle of Cold Harbor, June 3; Lee repulses Grant's assault. Victory of the Federals, under Hunter, at Piedmont (Va.), June 5. Unsuccessful attack upon Petersburg by Grant's army, June 15, 16. The regular siege of Petersburg is begun, June 19. Sinking of the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" by the "Kearsarge," June 19. General Early makes a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, July; he is victorious on the Monocacy, July 9, and threatens Washington; burning of Chambersburg, July 30. The forces of Grant make an unsuccessful assault upon Cemetery Hill, at Petersburg, July 30. Hood, Johnston's successor in command, after disastrous attacks on Sherman, July 20, 22, 28, is besieged in Atlanta. Farragut passes forts Gaines and Morgan, and destroys or captures the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, Aug. Atlanta, evacuated by Hood, is occupied by Sherman's army, Sept. 2. Victory of Sheridan over Early on Opequan Creek, near Winchester, Sept. 19. Sheridan defeats Early at Fisher's Hill, near Winchester, Sept. 22. Early surprises the Federal forces at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; he is routed by Sheridan. Re-election of Lincoln, Nov. 8; defeated candidate for the presidency, George B. McClellan. Andrew Johnson is elected vice-president. Defeat of Hood before Nashville by Thomas, Dec. 15, 16. Sherman occupies Savannah, Dec. 21.—Admission of Nevada into the Union.

Second Schleswig-Holstein War. An Austro-Prussian army invades Schleswig, Feb. 1. The Danes abandon the Dannevirke, Feb. 5. Occupation of Schleswig and invasion of Jutland. The Prussians storm the lines of Düppel, April 18. The London conference for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question assembles, April. It dissolves after fruitless negotiations, June. The Austrian and Prussian forces, after a truce, resume hostilities, June. Preliminary peace between Denmark and the allies, Aug. 1.

1864. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 30; Christian IX. of Denmark renounces Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.

Complete suppression of the insurrection in Poland.

Final conquest of the Circassians by the Russians.

Napoleon III. concludes a convention with Victor Emanuel agreeing to withdraw the French forces from the papal territory in two years, Sept. 15.

Organization of the International Association of workingmen.

The emperor of China recovers Nanking; end of the Taiping Rebellion.

Arrival of Maximilian in Mexico.

Lopez, dictator of Paraguay, enters upon a war with Brazil.

Outbreak of hostilities between Peru and Spain.

Discovery of Lake Albert N'yanza by Baker.

Death of Meyerbeer, Hawthorne, Landor.

1865. The Federals take Fort Fisher (N. C.), Jan. 15. Occupation of Charleston by Sherman's army, Feb. 18. Act of Congress organizing the Freedmen's Bureau, March 3. Lincoln's second inauguration, March 4. General Johnston makes an unsuccessful effort to check Sherman's advance at Bentonville (N. C.), March 19. Lee attacks Grant's forces before Petersburg, March 25; he takes and loses Fort Steadman. Battle of the Five Forks, March 31, April 1; rout of Lee's troops, who are pursued by Sheridan. Capture of Selma (Ala.) by Wilson, April 2. Occupation of Petersburg and Richmond by the Federals, April 3. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-House, April 9. The Federal forces occupy Mobile, April 12. Assassination of Lincoln, April 14; death of the president, April 15; Johnson succeeds him. Occupation of Columbus (Ga.) by Wilson, April 16. Johnston surrenders his army to Sherman at Durham's Station (N. C.), April 26. Surrender of Dick Taylor to Canby, May 4. Capture of Jefferson Davis near Irwinville (Ga.), May 10. Surrender of Kirby Smith in Texas, May 26; end of the civil war. President Johnson issues a proclamation of amnesty, May 29. (The amnesty made universal, Dec. 25, 1868.) The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States, becomes a part of the Constitution, Dec. 18.

The British authorities take measures to suppress the Fenian movement in Ireland. Death of Palmerston, Oct. 18; Earl Russell becomes premier for a second time.

1865. Convention of Gastein between the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, Aug. Schleswig to be temporarily governed by Prussia, Holstein by Austria; Prussia to possess Lauenburg, Austria receiving an equivalent in money.

Transfer of the seat of government of Italy from Turin to Florence, May.

Leopold II. succeeds his father, Leopold I., in Belgium, Dec. 10.

Lopez makes war on the Argentine Republic. Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay against Paraguay.

1866. Passage of the Civil Rights Bill over President Johnson's veto, April 9. Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in Congress, June; the colored natives of the United States declared to be citizens thereof and of the individual States; any State withholding the right of suffrage from any portion of its citizens to have the basis of representation in Congress proportionately reduced. (See 1868.)

Wholesale arrest of Fenians in Ireland. The Fenians attempt an invasion of Canada. Resignation of Earl Russell, June; formation of the third Derby ministry.

Prussia and Italy form an alliance against Austria. Mobilization of the Prussian army, May. Austria refers the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question to the German Diet, June 1. Prussia occupies Holstein, June. The German Diet, at the instance of Austria, orders the mobilization of the Federal forces, June 14. The Prussian troops occupy Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse-Cassel, June. War of Prussia and Italy against Austria and her German allies. Victory of the Austrians, under the archduke Albert, over the Italians under Lamarmora at Custozza, June 24. Capitulation of the Hanoverian army to the Prussians at Langensalza, June 28. Battle of Sadowa (or of Königgrätz), July 3; the Prussian forces, under the crown-prince, Frederick William, and Prince Frederick Charles, overwhelm the Austrian army, under Benedek. Austria cedes Venetia to Napoleon III., July 4, the province to be made over to Italy. The Prussians enter Prague, July 8. Successful campaign of the Prussians in the valley of the Main against the forces of the South German states, July. Occupation of Frankfort by the Prussians, July. Naval victory of the Austrians, under Tegetthoff, over the Italians, under Persano, at Lissa, July 20. Truce between the Italians and Austrians, July 25.

1866. Preliminaries of Nikolsburg between Prussia and Austria, July 26. Prussia concludes treaties with Würtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria, Aug. Peace of Prague between Prussia and Austria, Aug. 23. Dissolution of the German Confederation. Annexation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort to Prussia. Hesse-Darmstadt cedes Hesse-Homburg to Prussia, Sept. Formation of the North German Confederation under the lead of Prussia. Peace of Vienna between Austria and Italy, Oct. 3. Annexation of Venetia to Italy. Beust is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria (superseding Mensdorff), Oct. 30. Withdrawal of the French troops from the Papal territories, Dec. The Prussian Landtag decrees the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia, Dec.

Revolutionary risings in Spain.

Attempt of Karakozoff upon the life of Alexander II., April 16.

Fall of Alexander John I. (Prince Cuza) of Roumania. Charles of Hohenzollern is elected his successor.

Outbreak of the Cretan insurrection.

First congress of the Internationals at Geneva; adoption of the rules drawn up by Karl Marx.

Juarez is successful against the French invaders in Mexico.

Chili having entered into an alliance with Peru against Spain, the Spaniards bombard Valparaiso, March 31. Bombardment of Callao. Spain withdraws from the contest.

Successful establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.

1867. Act of Congress, passed over President Johnson's veto, conferring the suffrage on the colored citizens in the District of Columbia and the territories, Jan. Admission of Nebraska into the Union, Feb. The Tenure of Office Act and a reconstruction act, providing for a military government in the Southern States, are passed by Congress over the president's veto, March 2. Purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States.

Fenian insurrection in Ireland. Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are constituted the Dominion of Canada. Passage of a new Parliamentary Reform Act for England, Aug. (See 1868.) Outbreak of a war between England and Abyssinia.

Meeting of the North German Constituent Reichstag. Adoption of the federal constitution.

1867. Negotiations of Napoleon III. for the purchase of Luxemburg from the king of Holland. Threatened interference of the North German Confederation. Neutralization of Luxemburg by the treaty of London, May 11.

Agreement between the North and South German States for the reorganization of the Zollverein.

Francis Joseph appoints Beust his prime-minister, Feb. 7. Reconstruction of the Austrian Empire on the dualistic basis proposed by Francis Deák. Restoration of the Hungarian constitution. Formation of a national Hungarian ministry, with Andrássy at its head. Coronation of Francis Joseph as constitutional king of Hungary, June 8.

Garibaldi undertakes an expedition against Rome, Oct. He captures Monte Rotondo, Oct. 26. Landing of a French force at Cività Vecchia, Oct. 28. The French and papal forces defeat Garibaldi at Mentana, Nov. 3.

Withdrawal of the Turkish garrisons from Servia.

Withdrawal of Bazaine's forces from the territory of Mexico. Maximilian is besieged in Querétaro by the forces of Juarez. He is made prisoner, May 15, and executed, together with Miramon and Mejia, June 19. Entry of Juarez into the city of Mexico, July.

Extension of French dominion in Cochin China.

Abolition of the shogunate in Japan. (The supreme authority previously shared by the shogun and the mikado.)

International exhibition in Paris.

Death of Cousin and of Faraday.

1868. Impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson, Feb.–May; the impeachment fails. The Fourteenth Amendment is proclaimed part of the Constitution, July 28. Ulysses S. Grant is elected president of the United States, and Schuyler Colfax vice-president; defeated candidate for the presidency, Horatio Seymour.

Resignation of Lord Derby, Feb.; Disraeli forms a new ministry. Storming of Magdala by the forces of Sir Robert Napier, April 13; death of King Theodore; end of the Abyssinian war. New Reform Act for Scotland and Ireland, July. Resignation of Disraeli, Dec.; Gladstone prime-minister.

Anti-clerical legislation in Austria. The Czech members of the Bohemian and Moravian diets resign their seats, and draw up "declarations" setting forth their demands for national autonomy.

1868. Revolution in Spain, headed by Prim and Serrano, Sept. Serrano vanquishes the forces of Queen Isabella at Alcolea, Sept. 28. Isabella quits Spain, Sept. 30. Entry of Serrano into Madrid, Oct. 3. Formation of a provisional ministry under the presidency of Serrano, Oct. 8. Outbreak of the Cuban insurrection.

Assassination of Michael Obrenovitch, prince of Servia, June 10. Milan Obrenovitch is elected his successor.

Success of the Turkish arms in Crete.

Conquest of Samarkand by the Russians.

The last shogun of Japan unsuccessfully attempts to regain power by force of arms.

The allied arms of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay successfully assail Lopez, the dictator of Paraguay, who is driven from Asuncion and Humaitá.

Death of Brougham and of Rossini.

1869. Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in Congress, prohibiting the States from denying the right to vote to any citizen of the United States on account of race or color, Feb. (See 1870.) Beginning of Grant's first administration. Treaty between President Grant and President Baez for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States. (The scheme fails 1871.)

Act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, July 26 (to take effect Jan. 1, 1871).

Constitutional reforms in France.

The Poles of Galicia petition the Austrian government for autonomy. Insurrection in the district of Cattaro in Dalmatia.

The Constituent Cortes in Spain decide in favor of a monarchical government. Serrano is appointed regent of the kingdom, June. Suppression of Republican insurrections.

Opening of the Vatican Council (twentieth œcumenical council), Dec. 8.

Completion of the Pacific Railway and of the Suez Canal.

Death of Lamartine, Franklin Pierce, Sainte-Beuve.

1870. The Fifteenth Amendment is proclaimed part of the Constitution, March 30. Completion of reconstruction in the Southern States.

Appointment of the Ollivier ministry in France, Jan. 2. Murder of the journalist Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Trial of Pierre Bonaparte, March. Napoleon III. submits new fundamental laws to France ; *plébiscite*, May 8.

1870. Appointment of the duke de Gramont as minister of foreign affairs, May 15. The council of ministers in Spain decide to offer the royal crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, July 2. Declaration of the duke de Gramont against the candidature in the corps législatif, July 6. Withdrawal of Prince Leopold, July 12. Benedetti's interview with William I. at Ems, resulting in an open rupture between Prussia and France, July 13. France formally declares war, July 19. Engagement at Saarbrück, Aug. 2. Victory of the Germans at Weissenburg, Aug. 4. Frederick William, crown-prince of Prussia, defeats the army of MacMahon at Wörth, Aug. 6. Defeat of the French general Frossard at Spichern, Aug. 6. Resignation of Ollivier, Aug. 9. Palikao forms a new ministry, Aug. 10. First battle before Metz, at Courcelles, Aug. 14. Battle of Mars-la-Tour (or of Vionville) between the forces of Prince Frederick Charles and those of Bazaine, Aug. 16. The armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, commanded by King William in person, defeat Bazaine at Gravelotte, Aug. 18. Defeat of a part of MacMahon's forces at Beaumont, Aug. 30. Battle of Sedan, Sept. 1; defeat of MacMahon by Frederick William and the crown-prince of Saxony. Surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, Sept. 2; Napoleon III. a prisoner. Proclamation of the republic in Paris, formation of a government of national defense, Sept. 4. Paris invested on all sides, Sept. 19. Surrender of Toul, Sept. 23. Surrender of Strasburg, Sept. 27–28. Sortie of Gen. Vinoy from Paris, Sept. 30. Gambetta escapes from Paris and issues a proclamation from Tours, Oct. 7–9. Victory of Von der Tann at Orleans, occupation of the city, Oct. 11. Fall of Metz, Bazaine surrenders to Frederick Charles, Oct. 27. The defenders of Paris occupy Le Bourget, Oct. 28. They are driven out of it, Oct. 30. Revolutionary rising in Paris, Oct. 31. Battle of Coulmiers near Orleans, Nov. 9; Aurelle de Paladines forces Von der Tann to retreat. The French re-enter Orleans, Nov. 10. Repulse of Aurelle de Paladines at Beaune-la-Rolande, Nov. 28. Attempt of Ducrot to break through the German lines before Paris at Brie and Champigny, Nov. 30–Dec. 3. Aurelle de Paladines is defeated before Orleans by the grand-duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles, Dec. 2–4. The Germans reoccupy the city, Dec. 4–5. Entry of the Ger-

1870. mans into Rouen, Dec. 6. Engagements on the Loire between Chanzy and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, Dec. 7–10. Removal of the members of the government of national defense from Tours to Bordeaux, Dec. 9–10. The North German Diet decrees the restoration of the German Empire (the unification of Germany having been secured by treaties with the South German states, concluded Nov.), Dec. 10. Fall of Pfalzburg, Dec. 12. Defeat of Faidherbe at Pont-Noyelles, Dec. 23. The Germans open a bombardment on Mont Avron (Paris), Dec. 27. The advance of Bourbaki forces Von Werder to evacuate Dijon, Dec. 27. The Germans occupy Mont Avron, Dec. 29.

Amadeus, duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emanuel, is elected king by the Cortes of Spain, Nov. 16. He accepts the crown, Dec. 4. Assassination of Prim, Dec. 28 (death, Dec. 30). Landing of Amadeus in Spain, Dec. 30.

The Vatican Council adopts the dogma of Papal Infallibility, July 18. Döllinger and his associates reject the decrees of the council.

The Italian forces occupy Rome, Sept. 20 (the French forces having left the papal territory in August). Annexation of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.

Irish Land Act, Aug. 1. Elementary Education Act for England and Wales, Aug. 9.

Increased difficulties of the Austrian government in its relations with the Slavs; the Slavic element almost entirely unrepresented in the Reichsrath. Abrogation of the Concordat between Austria and Rome.

Russia announces her refusal to be bound by the terms of the treaty of Paris respecting the Black Sea, Oct. 31.

The Paraguayan war ends with the death of Lopez at Aquidaban, March.

Sir Samuel Baker leads an expedition up the Nile to establish the sway of Egypt in the upper basin of the river.

Death of Dickens, Farragut, Lee, A. Dumas.

1871. Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the "Alabama" question, May 8.

Faidherbe unsuccessfully attacks the German forces at Bapaume, Jan. 3. Chanzy's army is completely defeated by Frederick Charles at Le Mans, Jan. 10–12. Bourbaki attacks Von Werder at Héricourt before Belfort, and is repulsed, Jan. 15–17. William I. is proclaimed emperor of

1871. Germany at Versailles, Jan. 18. Sortie from Mont Valérien under Trochu, Jan. 19. The army of Faidherbe is crushed by Von Goeben at St. Quentin, Jan. 19. Capitulation of Paris, signing of a partial armistice, Jan. 28. The remains of Bourbaki's army retire into Switzerland, Feb. 1. Election of a National Assembly in France, Feb. 8. The Assembly meets at Bordeaux, Feb. 12. Capitulation of Belfort, Feb. 16. The Assembly elects Thiers chief of the executive, Feb. 17. Preliminary treaty of Versailles between France and Germany, Feb. 26 (ratified by the Assembly March 1); cession of Alsace, German Lorraine, and Metz. Triumphal entry of the Germans into Paris, March 1. Outbreak of the war of the Commune, March 18. The National Assembly meets at Versailles, March 20. Elections to the Commune, March 26. The Communists attempt an advance upon Versailles, but are driven back, April 2. They repeat the attempt in great force and are completely routed, April 3. MacMahon is appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the national government, April 3. The army of Versailles begins active offensive operations against Paris, April 6. Fort Issy is occupied, May 9. Signing of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany at Frankfort, May 10. The government forces obtain possession of Fort Vanves, May 14. They secure a foothold in Paris, May 21. Montmartre is taken, May 23. The Communists set fire to the public buildings, May 24. Massacre of Archbishop Darboy and other hostages, May 24. The government forces take Père Lachaise, May 27. End of the struggle, May 28. The National Assembly revokes the proscription against the Bourbon and Orleans princes, June 8. The Assembly prolongs Thiers's term of office, and confers on him the title of President of the Republic, Aug. 31.

Meeting of the London Conference for the settlement of the Black Sea question, Jan. 17. Treaty between the Powers, March 13; the provisions of the treaty of Paris respecting neutralization abrogated.

Abolition of the purchase system in the British army.

Opening of the first Reichstag of the new German Empire, March 21. First general congress of the Old Catholics at Munich, Sept.

The Hohenwart ministry in Cisleithan Austria attempts a

1871. settlement with the Czechs on the basis of Bohemian autonomy. Hohenwart fails, and resigns, Oct. 26. Resignation of Beust, Nov. 6. Francis Joseph appoints Andrássy minister of foreign affairs. Prince Adolf Auersperg forms a ministry in Cisleithania, Nov.

The Italian Parliament passes the Bill of the Papal Guarantees, May. The seat of the Italian government is transferred from Florence to Rome.

Act of the Brazilian government providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, Sept. 28.

Great conflagration in Chicago, Oct. 8–10.

Opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Polar expedition of Captain Hall; lat. 82° 16′ reached.

Successful expedition of Stanley in search of Livingstone.

Death of Sir John Herschel, Auber, Grote.

1872. The Geneva Tribunal for the settlement of the "Alabama" question makes an award to the United States, Sept. 14. Settlement of the San Juan boundary question by the decision of the emperor William, Oct. 21. Grant is re-elected president, and Henry Wilson is elected vice-president; defeated candidate for the presidency, Horace Greeley. Death of Greeley, Nov. 29. Beginning of the Modoc war.

Passage of the Ballot Bill by the English Parliament.

The German Reichstag passes a law suppressing the houses of the Jesuits and affiliated orders, June. Open rupture between the German government and the papal court, Dec.

Outbreak of the great insurrection in Spain in favor of Don Carlos (Charles VII.).

Oscar II. succeeds his brother, Charles XV., in Sweden, Sept.

Assassination of the earl of Mayo, viceroy of India, Feb. 8.

Death of Juarez, president of Mexico; he is succeeded by Lerdo de Tejada.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

Great conflagration in Boston, Nov. 9–11.

The Austrian polar expedition under Payer and Weyprecht sails. (Francis Joseph land discovered, 1873; lat. 82° 5′ reached, 1874.)

Death of Mazzini and of Meade.

1873. Beginning of President Grant's second administration. Surrender of the Modocs.

Death of Napoleon III., Jan. 9. Resignation of Thiers, MacMahon chosen his successor, May 24. The Germans com-

1873. plete the evacuation of the French territory, Sept. 16. The National Assembly confers the executive power on Mac-Mahon for a term of seven years (*Septennat*), night of Nov. 19–20. Bazaine is sentenced for treason, Dec. 10.

The Prussian government issues the Falk laws against the Catholics, May.

Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain, Feb. 11; a republican government established. Formation of a ministry under the presidency of Figueras, with Castelar as minister of foreign affairs, Feb. 12. Act abolishing slavery in Porto Rico, March 22. Spain is declared a federal republic by vote of the Constituent Cortes, June 8. Pi y Margall is appointed president of the executive, June 11. Risings of the Intransigentes and Internationals in the cities of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia, June–July. Bloody excesses of the Internationals in Alcoy, July 10. Formation of a new ministry under Salmeron, July 19. The Carlists take Igualada, July 20. End of the insurrection in Seville, July 29. The Intransigentes of Cartagena bombard Almería, July 30. The Intransigentes succumb, except in Cartagena, Aug. Castelar is chosen by the Cortes president of the Executive, Sept. 7. Ineffectual operations of Moriones against the Carlists. The Carlists attempt the reduction of Bilbao.

Capture of the steamship "Virginius" by a Spanish man-of-war, Oct. 31. Spain yields to the demands of the United States, Nov. 29. Surrender of the "Virginius," Dec. 16.

Russian expedition under General Kaufmann against Khiva. The city of Khiva is taken, June 10. Treaty of peace, Aug.

Outbreak of the Ashantee war.

The sultan of Zanzibar submits to the demands of Sir Bartle Frere for the abolition of the slave trade.

The Dutch make war on Atcheen; they suffer a severe reverse.

International exposition in Vienna.

Financial panic in Austria and in the United States.

Death of Bulwer, Livingstone, Mill, Manzoni, Agassiz.

1874. Resignation of Gladstone, Feb.; Disraeli prime-minister.

Resignation of Castelar, Jan. 3. *Coup d'état* of General Pavia, Jan. 3. Serrano at the head of the Spanish government, Jan. 4. Surrender of Cartagena, Jan. 12. General Moriones, attempting to relieve Bilbao, is repulsed by the

1874. Carlists at Somorrostro, Feb. 24. Serrano and Concha attack the Carlist positions before Bilbao, and raise the siege of the city, April 28–May 2. General Concha attacks the Carlist stronghold of Estella, June 25–27; he is repulsed and mortally wounded. The Carlists, under Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, take Cuenca, July 15. The Carlists are forced to retreat from before Puycerda and Irun, Aug. and Nov. Alfonso, son of the ex-queen Isabella, is proclaimed king of Spain by the armies, as Alfonso XII., Dec. 29, 30. Establishment of a ministry of regency under Cánovas del Castillo, Dec. 31.

Capture of Koomassie by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Feb. 4. End of the Ashantee war.

Annexation of the Feejee Islands to the British possessions.

Successful campaign of the Dutch in Atcheen.

Death of Fillmore, Sumner, Kaulbach, Guizot.

1875. England purchases the Khedive's share in the Suez canal, Nov.

The Assembly in France adopts laws providing for the constitution of the national legislature; the legislative power to be vested in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies.

Alfonso XII. lands in Spain, Jan. 9. Submission of the Carlist general Cabrera, March. Surrender of the Carlist fortress of Seo de Urgel, Aug. General Quesada drives the Carlists from before Pamplona, Nov.

Outbreak of an insurrection in Herzegovina, July; in Bosnia, Aug.

Ismail Pasha engages in a war of conquest against the Abyssinians.

British polar expedition under Captain Nares. (See 1876.)

Cameron completes his journey across the African continent.

Death of Lyell, Andrew Johnson, Andersen.

1876. General Custer's command is annihilated by the Sioux, June 25, 26. Admission of Colorado into the Union. Disputed presidential election in the United States. The Republicans claim the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler; the Democrats, of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

Parliament confers on Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India; formal assumption of the title, April 28.

The Great Powers address a note (the Andrássy note) to the Porte, demanding reforms, Jan. 31. Severe fighting between

1876. the Herzegovinians and Mukhtar Pasha. Fresh rising in Bosnia, April. Rising in Bulgaria, May. Murder of the French and German consuls at Salonica, May 6. Massacres in Bulgaria, May. Revolution in Constantinople, May 12; fall of the grand-vizier Mahmoud Pasha. Gortchakoff, Andrássy, and Bismarck, draw up the Berlin Memorandum, May 14. Deposition of Abdul-Aziz and elevation of Murad V., night of May 29–30. Violent death of Abdul-Aziz, June 4. Servia and Montenegro declare war against the Porte, July 2. Victory of the Montenegrins at Vrbitza, July 28. The Turks defeat the Servians on the Timok, but are repulsed before Alexinatz, Aug. Deposition of Murad V. and elevation of Abdul Hamid II., Aug. 31. Surrender of Medun to the Montenegrins, Oct. 20. The Turks defeat the Servians at Diunis and Alexinatz, and completely break the strength of the enemy, Oct. Russian ultimatum to the Porte, Oct. 30. Conclusion of a general armistice, Oct. 31. Midhat Pasha is appointed grand-vizier, Dec. 19. Proclamation of a constitution for the Turkish Empire, Dec. 23. Opening of the conference of the Great Powers at Constantinople, Dec. 23.

Fall of Estella, Feb. 19. Don Carlos retreats into France, Feb. 28. Abolition of the Fueros of the Basque provinces.

Annexation of Khokan to Russia.

The Abyssinians overthrow the Egyptian forces at Gura.

The Boers of the Transvaal Republic, under President Burgers, engage in a disastrous war with the Caffres.

Porfirio Diaz seizes the supreme power in Mexico.

Centennial exposition in Philadelphia; Alexander Graham Bell exhibits his articulating telephone.

A sledging party of Captain Nares's expedition reaches lat. 83° 20′ north of Greenland.

Death of Deák, George Sand, Ehrenberg.

1877. Congress passes an act providing for an Electoral Commission to settle the disputed presidential election, Jan. 25, 26; President Grant approves the act, Jan. 29. Election of the members of the Commission, Jan. 30. The Commission renders a decision in favor of Hayes, March 1. Congress declares Hayes elected, March 2. Inauguration of the president, March 5. Great labor strikes in the United States, disorders suppressed by the military, July–Aug.

The grand council of the Turkish Empire rejects the proposi-

1877. tions of the Great Powers respecting reforms, Jan. 18. Close of the conference at Constantinople, Jan. 20. Fall of Midhat Pasha, Feb. 5. Peace between Turkey and Servia, March 1. Opening of the Turkish Parliament, March 19. London Protocol of the Great Powers, March 31. It is rejected by the Porte, April 9. Convention between Russia and Roumania, April 16. Russia declares war against the Porte, April 24. The Russian forces enter Roumania and Turkish Armenia, April 24. Rising in the Caucasus, May. Roumania at war with the Porte, May. The Russians storm Ardahan, May 17. Roumania declares her independence, May 21. A portion of the Russian forces cross the Danube at Galatz, June 22. Repulse of General Loris-Melikoff at Zevin, June 25. The Russian main army begins the passage of the Danube at Simnitza, June 27. Mukhtar Pasha forces the Russians to raise the siege of Kars, July 9. General Gurko passes the Balkans, July 13, 14. Fall of Nicopolis, July 16. First victory of Osman Pasha at Plevna, July 20. A portion of the army of the grand-duke Nicholas suffers a great defeat before Plevna, July 30. Suleiman Pasha attacks and defeats General Gurko at Eski Zaghra, July 31, Aug. 1. Suleiman Pasha begins his attacks on the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass, Aug. 21. Successful operations of Mehemet Ali against the Russian crown-prince on the Lom, Aug.-Sept. The Russians storm Lovtcha (Lovatz), Sept. 3. Surrender of Niksitch to the Montenegrins, Sept. 8. Renewed attacks on Plevna, Sept.; desperate assault of the Russians and Roumanians, Sept. 11. Complete defeat of Mukhtar Pasha in the battle of Aladja Dagh, Oct. 15; followed by his retreat upon Erzerum. General Gurko storms Gorni Dubnik, Oct. 24. He takes Telish, Oct. 28. The Russians storm the Turkish positions at Deve-Boyun, and force Mukhtar Pasha to withdraw behind the fortifications of Erzerum, Nov. 4. Storming of Kars, Nov. 18. Mehemet Ali is forced from his positions at Pravetz, Nov. 23. Suleiman Pasha's forces capture Elena, Dec. 4. Osman Pasha attempts to break through the Russian lines at Plevna, but is forced to surrender, Dec. 10. Defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Metchka, Dec. 12. Servia declares war against the Porte, Dec. 14. General Gurko advances across the Balkans.

The British take possession of the Transvaal Republic.

1877. Stanley establishes the identity of the Lualaba and Congo rivers.

Death of Motley, Thiers, Leverrier.

1878. General Gurko enters Sofia, Jan. 4. General Kartzoff forces the Troyan Pass, Jan. 7. Generals Mirski, Skobeleff, and Radetzky capture the Turkish forces in the Shipka Pass, Jan. 9. Surrender of Nish to the Servians, Jan. 10. The Montenegrins take Antivari, Jan. 10. Fighting near Philippopolis, ending in the ruin of Suleiman's army, Jan. 15–17. The Russians occupy Adrianople, Jan. 20. They advance to the neighborhood of Constantinople. Armistice, Jan. 31. Entry of the British fleet into the Sea of Marmora, Feb. 13. Treaty of San Stefano, March 3. The British government embarks a force of Sepoys at Bombay for service against the Russians, April. England enters into a convention with Turkey, in which she engages to maintain the integrity of the Turkish dominions in Asia, the Porte permitting her to occupy Cyprus, June 4. Opening of the congress of Berlin, June 13. Treaty of Berlin, July 13.

MAIN STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are declared independent principalities; Russia receives most of Turkish Armenia—including Kars and Ardahan—as well as Batum, and the portion of Bessarabia annexed to Moldavia in 1856. The Dobrudja is given to Roumania. Large additions (including Nish) are made to the territory of Servia. Montenegro receives Niksitch, Podgoritza, and Antivari. Bulgaria (with altered boundaries) is created a Christian principality, tributary to the Porte. The province of Eastern Roumelia is created, to be ruled by a Christian governor. The fortresses of Shumla, Varna, Silistria, Rustchuk, and Viddin to be dismantled. Austria undertakes the occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Civil rights are guaranteed to non-Mohammedans in the Turkish Empire.

The Austrian forces enter Bosnia and Herzegovina, July 29. The Mohammedans offer a desperate, but ineffectual, resistance. The subjugation of the provinces completed, Oct.

Death of Victor Emanuel, Jan. 9. He is succeeded by his son, Humbert.

Death of Pius IX., Feb. 7. Election of Leo XIII., Feb. 20.

Attempt of the Nihilist Vera Zasulitch upon the life of Trepoff, prefect of St. Petersburg, Feb. 5. General Mezentzeff,

1878. director of the third section of the Russian imperial chancellery, is assassinated by Nihilist conspirators, Aug. 16.

Attempt of Hödel upon the life of the emperor William, May 4. Nobiling wounds the emperor, June 2. The German Reichstag passes the Anti-Socialist Law, Oct.

Reception of a Russian embassy, under Stolictoff, by Shir Ali, ameer of Afghanistan, Aug. Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, demands the admission of a British embassy at Cabool, Aug. The British embassy, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, is refused a passage by the Afghan commandant at Ali Musjid (at the Khyber Pass), Sept. The viceroy sends an ultimatum to Shir Ali, Nov. 2. The British forces enter Afghanistan, Nov. 21. General Browne attacks Ali Musjid, Nov. 21. He occupies the fort, Nov. 22. Victory of General Roberts at the Peiwar Pass, Dec. 2. Withdrawal of the Russian embassy from Cabool, Dec. Flight of Shir Ali from Cabool, Dec. 13; his son, Yakub Khan, left in charge of the government. Browne occupies Jellalabad, Dec. 20.

Restoration of order throughout most of Cuba.

International exhibition in Paris.

Death of Joseph Henry, Bryant, Petermann.

1879. Resumption of specie payment in the United States, Jan. 1.

Resignation of President MacMahon, Jules Grévy chosen his successor, Jan. 30. Gambetta is chosen president of the French Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 31.

The British, under Biddulph and Stewart, occupy Candahar and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Jan. Death of Shir Ali in Turkestan, Feb. 21; Yakub Khan succeeds him. Advance of the British from Jellalabad to Gundamuk, April. Yakub Khan repairs to Gundamuk, and concludes there a treaty of peace with the British, May 19 (treaty signed, May 26). A British embassy, under Major Cavagnari, enters Cabool, July 24. Massacre of Cavagnari and his suite, Sept. 3. The British undertake a general advance on Cabool, Sept. Yakub Khan repairs to the British camp, Sept. The main army of the British, under General Roberts, traverses the Shutar-Gardan Pass, Oct. 1. He repulses the attacks of the Ghilzais, Oct. 2. He defeats the Caboolese near their capital, Oct. 6. Entry of his forces into Cabool, Oct. 12. Abdication of Yakub Khan, Oct. General Roberts, after protracted combats with the Afghans, evacuates Cabool, and collects his forces in a fortified position at Shirpur, Dec. He dislodges

1879. the Afghans from their positions around Shirpur, Dec. 23. The British reoccupy Cabool.

The British make war on the Zulu king Cetywayo, Jan. Disaster to the British at Isandula, Jan. 22. Lord Chelmsford repulses the Zulus at Gingolovo, April 2. He relieves Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, April 3. Sir Garnet Wolseley is appointed to conduct the war, May. Prince Louis Napoleon is slain in a reconnoissance, June 1. Lord Chelmsford vanquishes the Zulus at Ulundi, July 4. Capture of Cetywayo, Aug. 28.

Assassination of Krapotkin, governor of Kharkov, Feb. 21. Attempt upon the life of Drenteln, the successor of Mezentzeff, March 25. Attempt of Solovieff upon the life of Alexander II., April 14. Repulse of the Russians, under Lomakin, by the Tekke-Turkomans at Gök-Tepe, Sept. 9. Attempt of the Nihilists to blow up the train carrying the czar to Moscow, Dec. 1.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is elected prince of Bulgaria, April 29.

Ismail Pasha, khedive of Egypt, is deposed by the Porte, and his son, Tewfik Pasha, appointed his successor, June.

Passage of the Irish University Bill, Aug. Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

Resignation of Andrássy, Oct.; Baron Haymerle succeeds him.

Chili engages in a war with Bolivia and Peru. The Peruvian iron-clads "Huascar" and "Independencia" attack two Chilian men-of-war at Iquique, May 21; one of the Chilian vessels is sunk; the "Independencia," while pursuing the other, runs upon a shoal, and is lost. The Chilians capture the "Huascar," Oct. 8. The Chilians occupy Pisagua, Nov. 2. They defeat the Peruvians and Bolivians at Dolores, Nov. 19. They occupy Iquique, Nov. 23. Battle of Tarapacá, Nov. 27. President Prado quits Peru, Dec. Piérola proclaims himself dictator.

Destruction of Szegedin by an inundation of the Theiss, March.

Nordenskjöld accomplishes the northeast passage.

Death of Espartero, Garrison, Carey.

1880. Election of James A. Garfield to the presidency of the United States, Nov. 2; defeated candidate, W. S. Hancock. Chester A. Arthur is elected vice-president. The United States government concludes a treaty with China relative to the restriction of the immigration of Chinese laborers, Nov. 17.

1880. Attempt to blow up the Russian imperial family in the Winter Palace, Feb. 17. General Loris-Melikoff is appointed president, with almost dictatorial powers, of a supreme commission charged with the suppression of Nihilism, Feb. 24. The Russians undertake a new expedition against the Tekke-Turkomans, Skobeleff commanding, July. Abolition of the supreme commission, Loris-Melikoff appointed minister of the interior with extensive powers, Aug. 18.

Publication of the Ferry Educational Bill in France, March 19. Promulgation of the decrees of the Freycinet cabinet ordering the dissolution of all the Jesuit establishments and compelling all other non-authorized religious orders to submit their statutes to the government, March 30 (decrees dated March 29). Passage of a bill granting amnesty to the Communists, July (decree signed by the president, July 10). Resignation of Freycinet, Jules Ferry becomes head of the ministry, Sept.

Resignation of the Beaconsfield ministry, Gladstone forms a new cabinet, April. Abdurrahman Khan, nephew of Shir Ali, is proclaimed ameer of Cabool under British auspices, July 22. General Burrows's command is overwhelmed at Kushk-i-Nakhud, by Ayub Khan of Herat, July 27. General Roberts marches from Cabool to relieve Candahar; Aug. Withdrawal of General Stewart's forces from Cabool, Aug. 11. Roberts enters Candahar, Aug. 31. He disperses Ayub Khan's army on the Argand-ab, Sept. 1; flight of Ayub toward Herat.

The agrarian movement in Ireland develops into a formidable system of terrorism.

A conference of the Great Powers is convened at Berlin, supplementary to the Berlin congress of 1878, June. Naval demonstration of the Powers off the coast of Albania to enforce the decrees of the supplementary conference respecting the surrender of Dulcigno by Turkey to Montenegro, Sept. A Turkish force expels the Albanians from Dulcigno, which is taken possession of by the Montenegrins, Nov.

A violent agitation against the Jews is set on foot in Germany.

The Cortes of Spain pass a law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba (the period being fixed at eight years), Jan. (Promulgation of the law, Feb.)

Rising in the Transvaal against British rule, Nov.

The Society Islands are annexed to the dominions of France.

1880. The Chilians unsuccessfully attack Arica by sea, Feb. 27. They enter Moquegua and storm the heights commanding it, March 20, 21. The blockade of Callao is begun, April. The Chilians storm the positions of the Peruvians and Bolivians at Tacna, May 27. They make themselves masters of Arica, June 7.

Manuel Gonzalez succeeds Diaz as president of Mexico.

Completion of the cathedral of Cologne.

Death of Jules Favre, Crémieux, Peirce, George Eliot.

1881. Beginning of Garfield's administration, March 4. He is shot by an assassin, July 2. He dies Sept. 19. Chester A. Arthur succeeds him.

A detachment of British troops, under Sir George Colley, is annihilated by the Boers, Feb. 27. England agrees to a peace with the Boers on the basis of the autonomy of the Transvaal, March 21.

Final passage of the Irish Land Bill, Aug. 16; the bill receives the royal assent, Aug. 22. Arrest and imprisonment of Parnell and other Irish agitators, Oct. Manifesto of the Irish Land League against the payment of rent, Oct. 18.

The Russians, under General Skobeleff, take Gök-Tepe, Jan. 24. Treaty between Russia and China respecting Kulja, Feb. Assassination of Alexander II., March 13; he is succeeded by his son, Alexander III. Outbreak of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, April. General Ignatieff succeeds Loris-Melikoff as minister of the interior, May 16.

France dispatches an expedition to Tunis with the ostensible object of chastising the Krumirs, April. Treaty with the bey establishing a French protectorate over Tunis, May 12. Bloody affray between the Italians and French in Marseilles, June 19. An insurrection breaks out in Tunis, June. The French take Sfax, July 16. They occupy Kairwan, Oct. 26. The Ferry ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of Gambetta, Nov.

Hamburg consents to her incorporation in the Zollverein on condition of retaining the privilege of having a free port for her general commerce.

The Italian Chamber passes an electoral reform bill, June; the bill passes through the Senate, Dec.

The Turkish government gives its final consent to the cession to Greece of an extensive territory in Thessaly and Epirus,

1881. May. Sentence of Midhat Pasha and others for the murder of Abdul-Aziz, June 29.

Roumania assumes the title of kingdom, March 26.

Death of Baron Haymerle, Austrian foreign minister, Oct. Kálnoky is appointed his successor, Nov. Outbreak of an insurrection in the district of Crivoscie in Dalmatia, Nov. Decree of the government of Austria-Hungary subjecting the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina to military service in the imperial army.

Sagasta becomes head of the ministry in Spain (succeeding Cánovas del Castillo), Feb.

Evacuation of Candahar by the British, April. Battle between Ayub Khan and Abdurrahman at Candahar, Sept. 22; Ayub's army broken up. Abdurrahman's forces occupy Herat, Oct. 4.

Revolutionary movement of the soldiery in Cairo, headed by Arabi Bey, the chief of the military or "national" party in Egypt, Sept.; the khedive appoints Sherif Pasha prime-minister. Meeting of an assembly of Notables at Cairo, Dec.—Revolt of the Mahdi, or False Prophet, in the Soudan.

The Chilians defeat the Peruvians at Chorillos, Jan. 13, and at Miraflores, Jan. 15. They enter Lima, Jan. 17. Piérola continues the war in the provinces. Establishment of a provisional government in Peru under the presidency of Calderon, March. Seizure of President Calderon by the orders of Admiral Lynch, Nov.

Great earthquake at Scio, April.

Completion of the St. Gothard tunnel. The construction of the Panama canal is begun.

Death of Mariette, Carlyle, Beaconsfield, Littré, Bluntschli.

1882. Sherif Pasha, prime-minister of Egypt, refusing to yield to the demand of the Notables for parliamentary government, is compelled to resign, Feb.; a ministry is formed, with Arabi Bey, secretary of war, as its actual head. The Anglo-French "control" in the financial administration of Egypt is practically abolished. Arabi Pasha (pasha since March) makes himself virtual dictator, May. Massacre of Europeans at Alexandria, June 11. A conference of the Great Powers for the settlement of the Egyptian question meets at Constantinople, June 23. Admiral Seymour bombards the forts at Alexandria, July 11, 12. Withdrawal of Arabi and his forces from the city, massacre of Europeans there, July 12.

1882. The British undertake a campaign for the overthrow of Arabi. He is completely defeated by Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel el-Kebir, Sept. 13. He becomes a prisoner of the British, Sept. 14. He is sentenced to death, his sentence is commuted to banishment, Dec. 3.

Release of Parnell and other Irish agitators, May. Lord Cavendish, the newly appointed secretary for Ireland, and Burke, the under-secretary, are murdered at Dublin, May 6. Parliament passes the Arrears of Rent Bill for Ireland, July–Aug. Formation of the Irish National League, Oct.

Gambetta resigns his premiership and is succeeded by Freycinet, Jan. The French determine to secure the delta of the Sang-koi River (Red River), in Tonquin, to their commerce and arrest the predatory incursions of the Black Flags (a Chinese soldiery, a remnant of the Taiping rebels). Major Rivière makes himself master of the citadel of Ha-noi, April. Anam encourages the Black Flags in their resistance to the French, and invokes the aid of China. Resignation of the French prime-minister Freycinet, July; a new cabinet is formed under Duclerc, Aug. Death of Gambetta, Dec. 31.

Insurrection in Herzegovina, Jan. The Austrian forces suppress the insurrection in Dalmatia and Herzegovina, March.

Count Tolstoi succeeds Ignatieff as minister of the interior in Russia, June.

Bands of Peruvians maintain a desultory warfare against the Chilians.

Death of J. H. Draper, Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Garibaldi, Louis Blanc, Anthony Trollope.

1883. The United States Congress passes the Civil Service Bill, Jan. The Duclerc cabinet in France is succeeded by that of Fallières, Jan. The Fallières cabinet resigns, Feb.; Jules Ferry becomes (for the second time) head of the ministry. The Anamese unsuccessfully assault Ha-noi, March. A French force, under Rivière, is surprised by the Black Flags and defeated, Rivière being slain, May 19. The French fleet, under Courbet, bombards the Anamese forts at the mouth of the river Hué, Aug. 18–20. Anam is compelled to accept the French terms of peace, Aug. 25; a French protectorate is established over Anam; the French are allowed to prosecute their designs with regard to Tonquin. The French take Son-tay (N. W. of Ha-noi), Dec. 16, 17.

1883. Aggressions of the French in Madagascar. Admiral Pierre bombards Tamatave, June 13.

Italy enters into an alliance with the German Empire and Austria-Hungary.

Death of the count de Chambord, Aug. 24.

Coronation of Alexander III. at Moscow, May 27.

Military revolts in Spain, Aug. Resignation of prime-minister Sagasta, Oct.; Posada-Herrera succeeds him.

The Mahdi annihilates an Egyptian army, under Hicks Pasha, near El-Obeid (the chief town of Kordofan), Nov. 3–5. Risings of the hill tribes in the coast region of the Soudan, about Suakin.

The Iglesias government in Peru accepts Chili's terms of peace. The Chilian forces evacuate Lima, Oct.

The German Reichstag passes a law providing for the general insurance of workingmen against illness.

Earthquake in the island of Ischia, July 28. Volcanic eruption at the island of Krakatoa, in Sunda Strait, Aug. 26, 27.

Completion of the East River suspension bridge.

Death of Gustave Doré, Richard Wagner, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Karl Marx, Abd-el-Kader, Sir E. Sabine, Turgeneff, Mayne Reid, Henri Martin.

1884. Grover Cleveland is elected president of the United States, and Thomas A. Hendricks vice-president, Nov. 4; defeated candidate for the presidency, James G. Blaine.

The French general Millot takes Bac-ninh (N. E. of Ha-noi), March 12. The Chinese attack a French force at Lang-son (a town of Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier), June 23. Open war between France and China, Aug. Courbet destroys the arsenal at Foochow, Aug. 23. Descents upon Formosa.—The French continue to wage war in Madagascar.—Revision of the French constitution, Aug.

General Gordon is dispatched by the British to the Soudan, Jan. An Egyptian force, under Baker Pasha, is vanquished by Osman Digna near Tokar (S. E. of Suakin), Feb. 4. General Graham defeats Osman Digna near Tokar, Feb. 29, and at Tamanieb, March 13. Gordon is shut up in Khartoum by the followers of the Mahdi. Egyptian conference at London, June 28–Aug. 2. Expedition under Wolseley for the relief of Gordon.

Passage of the new Franchise Bill by Parliament, Nov.–Dec.

1884. Meeting of the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria at Skierniewice (a town S. W. of Warsaw), Sept. 15–17.
New ministry in Spain under Cánovas del Castillo, Jan.
The Tekke-Turkomans of Merv submit to Russia.
Porfirio Diaz becomes for a second time president of Mexico, succeeding Manuel Gonzalez.
The German Reichstag passes a law providing for the general insurance of workingmen against accidents.
Germany engages in the work of colonization in Africa.
Death of Mignet, Reade, Lepsius, Makart.

1885. Beginning of President Cleveland's administration, March 4. Death of Vice-president Hendricks, Nov. 25.
Attempts of Irish revolutionists to wreck the Houses of Parliament and the London Tower, Jan. 24.
The Mahdi captures Khartoum at the moment when Wolseley's advance reaches the vicinity of the place, Jan. 26; death of Gordon. The British forces are withdrawn from the Soudan. Death of the Mahdi.
The Russian general Komaroff occupies the Zulfikar Pass, leading to Herat. He attacks the Afghans on the Kushk, March 30. England makes military preparations to meet a Russian advance upon Herat. A settlement is effected, the British government making some concessions to Russia with respect to the boundary between Turkestan and Afghanistan.
Louis Riel heads an insurrection in Canada. He is defeated and captured, May. (He is executed, Nov. 16.)
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, June; the Marquis of Salisbury becomes premier.
Outbreak of war between England and Burmah, Nov. Entry of General Prendergast's forces into Mandalay, Nov. 28; surrender of King Thebaw.
The French meet with a reverse in Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier, March. Resignation of Jules Ferry's cabinet, March. Brisson forms a new ministry, April. Peace between France and China, June 9. Attack upon the French at Hué, July. Announcement of peace between France and Madagascar, Dec.; the government of Madagascar forced to recognize the French protectorate. Grévy is re-elected President of France, Dec. 28. Brisson resigns.
Death of Alfonso XII. of Spain, Nov. 25. His widow, Chris-

1885. tina, becomes regent of the kingdom. Sagasta is made premier.

Meeting of the emperors of Austria and Russia at Kremsier (in Moravia), Aug.

Revolution in Eastern Roumelia, Sept. 18. Proclamation of the union of the province with the principality of Bulgaria. The Servians invade Bulgaria, and are completely defeated, Nov.

Creation of the Congo Free State, Feb.

Destructive earthquakes in Spain, Jan.

Death of Hugo, Grant, Montefiore, McClellan, Serrano.

Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. Extensive labor strikes in the United States. Bloody riots in Chicago, May.

The annexation of Burmah to Great Britain proclaimed, Jan. 1. Resignation of the Salisbury ministry, Jan. Gladstone again becomes premier, Feb. He introduces a bill in Parliament providing for home rule in Ireland, April. He submits a land-purchase scheme for Ireland, April. Formation of the Liberal Unionist Party. Fall of the Gladstone ministry, July; Salisbury again premier.

Freycinet becomes head of the ministry in France, Jan. Expulsion of the Orleans and Bonaparte princes from the republic. Freycinet resigns; Goblet forms a new cabinet, Dec.

Christina, widow of Alfonso XII. of Spain, gives birth to a son, who becomes king as Alfonso XIII., May 17.

Measures for the Germanization of Polish districts in Prussia passed by the Landtag.

King Louis II. of Bavaria drowns himself, June. He is succeeded by his brother, Otho II. Prince Luitpold, uncle of Otho, governs as regent.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is recognized as governor of Eastern Roumelia. Conspiracy against Alexander, excited by the intrigues of Russia and headed by Zankoff, the metropolitan Clement, and others. He is kidnapped, Aug. 21. A counter-revolution takes place, the revolutionary government is overthrown by Mutkuroff, and the prince, having been set at liberty, returns to resume the reins of power, Aug. In consequence of the attitude of the Czar, prince Alexander formally abdicates his crown, Sept. 7.

Greece threatens an invasion of Turkey. Intervention of the Great Powers.

1886. The city of Charleston (S. C.) is shattered by an earthquake, Aug.

Death of Liszt, Beust, Arthur, C. F. Adams.

1887. Congress passes the Interstate Commerce Law. Execution of Anarchists in Chicago, Nov. 11.

Goblet, head of the French cabinet, resigns, May ; Rouvier becomes head of the ministry. Rouvier resigns, Nov. President Grévy abdicates, Dec. 2 (act of abdication dated Dec. 1). Sadi Carnot is elected his successor, Dec. 3. The president accepts the resignation of the Rouvier cabinet. Tirard is entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet.

Termination of the *Kulturkampf* waged by the Prussian government against the Holy See, the former having been gradually compelled to renounce the policy inaugurated in the ecclesiastical laws of 1873.

Renewal of the Triple Alliance between the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

Prince Ferdinand of Coburg is elected prince of Bulgaria, July. Russia protests against the election.

The Italians suffer a bloody defeat near Massowa at the hands of King John of Abyssinia, Jan.

Stanley undertakes an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, governor of the equatorial provinces of Egypt. Starting from the Congo, he marches through the basin of the Aruwimi, and then traverses the wilderness between that river and the Albert N'yanza, which he reaches.

The German government begins the construction of the canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic.

The construction of the Manchester Ship Canal is begun.

Death of Beecher, Kraszewski, S. F. Baird, Kirchhoff.

1888. Fisheries Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15. It is rejected by the United States Senate. Benjamin Harrison is elected president of the United States and Levi P. Morton vice-president, Nov. 6 ; defeated candidate for the presidency, Grover Cleveland.

Death of William I., emperor of Germany, March 9 ; he is succeeded by his son, Frederick. Death of Frederick, June 15 ; he is succeeded by his son, William II.

Boulangist agitation in France. Boulanger demands a revision of the constitution. Resignation of the Tirard ministry, March. Floquet forms a cabinet, April.

1888. General Grenfell carries the fortifications of Osman Digna, near Suakin, Dec. 20.

Porfirio Diaz is re-elected president of Mexico.

The government in Brazil passes an act by which the emancipation of the slaves is completed. (See 1871.)

Conflict in Samoa between the Americans and Germans.

The German East African Company becomes involved in a war with the Arab traders of Zanzibar.

Meeting of Stanley and Emin Pasha on Lake Albert N'yanza.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway is opened as far as Samarkand.

Death of Asa Gray, Matthew Arnold, General Sheridan.

1889. Beginning of President Benjamin Harrison's administration. Admission of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington into the Union. An international American conference assembles in the city of Washington.

Resignation of the Floquet cabinet in France. Tirard becomes for a second time head of the ministry, Feb. Trial and condemnation of Boulanger by the Senate.

The German Reichstag passes a law providing for the compulsory insurance of workingmen against disability arising from old age or infirmity.

King Milan of Servia abdicates in favor of his son, Alexander, March.

Collision between the British and Portuguese in southeastern Africa. Death of King Louis of Portugal, Oct. 19 ; he is succeeded by his son, Charles.

Military uprising in Brazil, headed by Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, Nov. 15 ; the government of Pedro II. is overthrown and Brazil proclaimed a republic.

Conference at Berlin between the representatives of the German Empire, the United States, and Great Britain for the settlement of the affairs of Samoa.

Establishment of parliamentary government in Japan.

King John of Abyssinia is defeated by the dervishes and mortally wounded, March. Menelek of Shoa obtains possession of the Abyssinian throne.

March of Stanley and Emin Pasha to the Zanzibar coast.

Successful expedition of Wissmann against the Arab traders of Zanzibar.

International Exposition in Paris.

Destruction of Johnstown (Pa.) by the bursting of a dam.

1889. Death of Ericsson, John Bright, Chevreul, Joule, Augier, Jefferson Davis, Browning.

1890. Oklahoma is organized as a territory. Admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union. Congress passes the McKinley Tariff Bill. Messiah craze among the Indians. Killing of the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, Dec.

An international conference is held at Berlin under the auspices of William II. for the discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the working classes. Bismarck resigns the chancellorship of the German Empire, March; General Caprivi is appointed his successor.

Portugal is forced to yield to the demands of England in the dispute respecting sovereignty in southeastern Africa.

Treaty between the German Empire and Great Britain establishing the boundaries of the spheres of activity of the two powers in Africa, and providing for the cession of the island of Heligoland to Germany. England assumes a protectorate over Zanzibar.

Division in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists. The majority of the party recognize Justin McCarthy as leader in opposition to Parnell, Dec.

The Tirard ministry in France resigns, March; Freycinet forms a new cabinet.

Tisza, the Hungarian premier, after having been at the head of affairs for more than fourteen years, resigns, and is succeeded by Count Szapáry.

Cánovas del Castillo succeeds Sagasta as head of the ministry in Spain, July.

Death of William III. of Holland, Nov. 23. He is succeeded by his daughter, Wilhelmina, Queen Emma being appointed regent. Adolphus, formerly duke of Nassau, succeeds to the throne of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg.

Disorders in the Swiss canton of Ticino. The usurpations of the clerical party are checked by a revolutionary outbreak, Sept. Intervention of the Swiss federal government.

Convention between Belgium and the Congo Free State providing for the annexation of the latter to the former at the end of ten years.

Insurrection in Buenos Ayres against the government of President Celman, July. He is driven from the city, but regains his power in a few days, after bloody fighting. He resigns in favor of Pellegrini, Aug.

1890. Completion of the new Croton Aqueduct.
Opening of the Forth railway bridge.
Death of Döllinger, Andrássy, the Chinese diplomatist, Marquis Tseng, Fremont, Cardinal Newman, Schliemann.

1891. General Miles pacifies the Indians of the Northwest, Jan. Congress passes the Copyright Bill, March. Lynching of a number of Italians in New Orleans, March. Italy suspends diplomatic relations with the United States.
Renewal of the Triple Alliance between the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
The German Reichstag enacts a code of regulations for the protection of workingmen.
Death of Parnell, Oct.
Osman Digna is completely defeated by the Egyptians in the neighborhood of Suakin, Feb.
A conflict in Chili between President Balmaceda and Congress culminates in civil war. The Congressionalists, having determined to put an end to the president's arbitrary *régime* by means of a revolution, begin the struggle by inducing the principal part of the national fleet to revolt, Jan. After a number of severe encounters, the war terminates in favor of the Congressional party, whose forces vanquish those of Balmaceda in the outskirts of Valparaiso, capture that city and enter Santiago, Aug. Balmaceda puts an end to his life, Sept. Difficulties arise with the government of the United States in consequence of a murderous assault upon American seamen in Valparaiso, Oct. Jorge Montt is chosen president of Chili, Nov.
Promulgation of the constitution of the United States of Brazil, Feb. Marshal Fonseca, hitherto the provisional head of the republic, is elected president, Feb. He attempts to usurp dictatorial power, Nov. Revolt of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Nov. A revolutionary movement in Rio Janeiro forces President Fonseca to resign, Nov. The vice-president, Peixoto, assumes the duties of president.
Rising among the Manipuris, in India, against the British, March–April.
A convention of the colonies of Australasia, assembled at Sydney, draws up a federal constitution.
The Russian government begins the construction of the trans-Siberian railway.

1891. Famine in Russia.

Death of Kinglake, Bancroft, Meissonier, General Sherman, Prince Napoleon, General J. E. Johnston, Moltke, Lowell, Grévy, Earl Lytton, Pedro II.

1892. Chili apologizes to the United States for the outrages perpetrated upon American seamen at Valparaiso.

England and the United States agree to submit their differences in the matter of the Behring Sea seal-fisheries to arbitration.

Italy resumes regular diplomatic relations with the United States.

Suspension of the Navigation Laws in the United States by the admission of the steamers "City of Paris" and "City of New York" to American registry, May.

The Freycinet ministry in France resigns, Feb.; Loubet becomes head of the cabinet.

Death of Tewfik Pasha, khedive of Egypt, Jan. 7. He is succeeded by his son, Abbas Pasha.

Death of Airy, J. C. Adams, Étienne Arago, Freeman, Whitman, Bodenstedt.

APPENDIX.

Egypt—[B. C.]— Date of the foundation of the first dynasty according to Lepsius, about 3900; according to Bunsen, about 3600; according to Mariette, about 5000.

Brugsch, presenting what he regards as a plausible approximative reconstruction of the chronology of the first 17 dynasties, gives:

Foundation of the first dynasty, about 4400; reign of Khufu (Cheops), the builder of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, about 3700; invasion of the Hyksos or Shepherds, about 2200; subversion of the dominion of the Hyksos and foundation of the 18th dynasty (New Empire), about 1700.

Some Egyptologists reduce the period preceding the invasion of the Hyksos to less than 1000 years. Rawlinson is inclined to assign to the period of the Hyksos no more than 200 years. With the foundation of the 18th dynasty the chronological uncertainty ceases in a great measure. Brugsch's date for this event accords with the chronology of Lepsius. Reginald Stuart Poole and Birch incline to a somewhat later date.

Period of the greatest power and splendor of the New Empire, from about 1700 (1600) to about 1250—principal kings: Aahmes (Amasis), founder of the 18th dynasty, Thothmes III. and Amenhotep III., of the same dynasty, Seti I. and Rameses II. (the Sesostris of the Greeks), of the 19th dynasty, and Rameses III. of the 20th dynasty; expedition of Sheshonk (Shishak) against Judah, about 949 (*Duncker; aboul 973, Biblical chronology*); period of Ethiopian and Assyrian overlordship, about 750–650; Psamatik I. (Psammetichus), king over the whole country, from about 650; reign of Necho, about 610–595; Psamatik II., about 595–589; Hophra (Apriis), about 589–570; Amasis, about 570–527; under Psammenitus (Psamatik III.), the country is conquered by the Persian king Cambyses, 527 (525?); again independent, 405 (404?); Persian dominion re-established, about 340; occupied by Alexander, 332; on Alexander's death, 323, assigned to Ptolemy Lagi; Ptolemy Lagi assumes the title of king, 306; end of the Ptolemaic dynasty, kingdom annexed to the Roman dominions, 30 B. C.

Pyramids of Gizeh—The date of the erection of the Great Pyramid, the pyramid of Khufu (Cheops), according to the chronology of Lepsius is about 3100 B. C. According to Brugsch the probable date would be about 3700. Mariette carries back the reign of Khufu to about 4200. Other Egyptologists assign to the monument a lesser antiquity than Lepsius. The other two pyramids of Gizeh are the work of the immediate successors of Khufu.

Babylonia—[B. C.]—The various portions of the country permanently united into a single powerful monarchy, about 1500 (?); reign of Nabonassar, 747–734 *; Tiglath-pileser II. imposes the yoke of Assyria, about 731; Merodach-baladan liberates the kingdom and mounts the throne, 721 (722); resubjugated by the Assyrian king Sargon, 710–709; Babylon destroyed by Sennacherib, about 695; its restoration undertaken by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, about 680; unsuccessful revolt from Assyria, about 650–648; Nabopolassar throws off the authority of Assyria, about 620 (?); the Medes and Babylonians overthrow the Assyrian monarchy, 607 (606) †; reign of Nebuchadnezzar, 605–561 (562); Evil-merodach, 561–559; Neriglissar, 559–555; Nabonidus succeeds; overthrow of the monarchy by Cyrus, 538; unsuccessful effort to throw off the Persian yoke, about 521–519.

Assyria—[B. C.]—Reign of Shalmaneser I., about 1300; Tiglath-pileser I., about 1100; Assur-nazir-pal, 885–860; ‡ Shalmaneser II., 860–825; Samsi-raman (Samsi-vul), 825–812; Raman-nirar (Vul-nirari), 812–783; Shalmaneser III., 783–773; Assur-dan-il, 773–755; Assur-nirar, 755–745; Tiglath-pileser II., 745–727; Shalmaneser IV., 727–722; Sargon, 722–705; Sennacherib, 705–681; Esarhaddon, 681–668; Assur-bani-pal, 668–626; overthrow of the Assyrian monarchy by the Medes and Babylonians, 607 (606).†

Hebrews—[B. C.]

According to the Common Chronology.

Establishment of royalty, Saul made king,	about 1095 (1080).
Beginning of David's reign,	1055 (1058).
Accession of Solomon,	1015 (1017).
Revolt of the Ten Tribes,	975 (977).
Destruction of the kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians,	722 (721).
Destruction of the kingdom of Judah by the Babylonians,	586 (587).

* According to the Canon of Ptolemy.

† Some authorities place this event in 625, and consider the reign of Assur-bani-pal to have terminated about 647. See Duncker, "Allgemeine Geschichte des Alterthums," fifth edition, vol. ii., pp. 473–479.

‡ The cuneiform inscriptions of the Assyrian Eponym Canon furnish a complete chronological record extending from the beginning of the ninth century nearly down to the destruction of the monarchy. This chronology is not fully in accord with that of the Bible. See Hebrews.

The decipherment of the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions has unsettled the chronology of the early period of authentic Jewish history.

According to the Assyrian Records.*	According to the Biblical Chronology.
King Ahab fought against the Assyrians at Karkar in 854.	Ahab was slain in 900 (897).
Jehu paid tribute to Assyria in 842.	Jehu died in 859 (856).
Uzziah was still reigning in 742 or 740.	Uzziah died in 758.
Menahem paid tribute to the Assyrians in 738.	Menahem died in 762 (761).

The Assyrian records place the capture of Samaria in 722, which agrees with the Biblical chronology. With regard to the extraordinary discrepancy as to the interval between the reign of Menahem and the capture of Samaria, Jules Oppert,† who has devoted much labor to the revindication of the Biblical chronology, refuses to admit that the Menahem who figures in the Assyrian inscriptions in 738 is the Menahem of the Biblical text, and argues that there was probably a second king of Israel by that name. Duncker,‡ who has attempted a reconstruction of the Biblical chronology with reference to the data furnished by Assyriologists (as well as to the information concerning the duration of the rule of Omri and Ahab contained in the inscription on the Moabite Stone), gives as the most plausible approximate date for the death of Solomon the year 953. The beginning of Solomon's reign would then be 993, and the elevation of David in Judah, 1033.

The following is a list of the successors of Solomon with the approximate dates of their accession according to Duncker:

Judah.		Israel.		Judah.		Israel.	
Rehoboam,	953.	Jeroboam I.,	953.			Zachariah,	749.
Abijah,	932.					Shallum,	748.
Asa.	929.					Menahem,	748.
		Nadab,	927.	Jotham,	740.		
		Baasha,	925.			Pekahiah,	738.
		Elah,	901.			Pekah,	736.
		Omri,	899.	Ahaz,	734.	Hoshea,	734.
		Ahab,	875.	Hezekiah,	728.		
Jehoshaphat,	873.					Capture of Samaria,	722.
		Ahaziah,	853.				
		Joram,	851.	Manasseh,	697.		
Jehoram,	848.			Amon,	642.		
Ahaziah,	844.			Josiah,	640.		
Athaliah,	843.	Jehu,	843.	Jehoahaz,	609.		
Joash,	837.			Jehoiakim,	609.		
		Jehoahaz,	815.	Jehoiachin,	597.		
		Joash,	798.	Zedekiah,	597.		
Amaziah,	797.			Destruction of Jerusalem,	586.		
Uzziah,	792.						
		Jeroboam II.,	790.				

* See Schrader, "Keilinschriften und das alte Testament."

† "Salomon et ses successeurs." ‡ "Geschichte des Alterthums."

Successors of Solomon, with the dates of their accession according to Oppert:

JUDAH.		ISRAEL.		JUDAH.		ISRAEL.	
Rehoboam,	978.					Foreign domination,	798–787.
		Jeroboam I.,	977.				
Abijah,	960.					Jeroboam again,	787.
Asa,	958.					Zachariah,	773.
		Nadab,	956.			Shallum,	772.
		Baasha,	955.			Menahem I.,	772.
		Elah,	932.			Pekahiah,	762.
		Omri with Tibni,	931.			Pekah,	759.
		Omri alone,	927.	Jotham,	758.		
		Ahab,	920.	Ahaz,	743.		
						Menahem II.,	742.
Jehoshaphat,	917.					Pekah again,	733.
		Ahaziah,	900.			Hoshea,	730.
		Joram,	899.	Hezekiah,	727.		
Jehoshaphat with Jehoram,	895.					Capture of Samaria,	721.
Jehoram alone,	892.			Manasseh,	698.		
Ahaziah,	888.			Amon,	642.		
Athaliah,	887.	Jehu,	887.	Josiah,	640.		
Joash,	881.			Jehoahaz,	609.		
		Jehoahaz,	859.	Jehoiakim,	608.		
		Joash,	842.	Jehoiachin,	598.		
Amaziah,	840.			Zedekiah,	598.		
		Jeroboam II.,	825.	Destruction of Jerusalem,	587.		
Uzziah,	811.						

Phœnicians—[B. C.]—Enter upon their career as a great colonizing people by establishing settlements in Cyprus, about 1250 (*Duncker*); push their voyages beyond the straits of Gibraltar, about 1100 (*Duncker*); Tyre about this time supplants Sidon as the leading city; the Phœnician cities pay tribute to Assyria, 9th–7th c.; soon after the fall of the Assyrian monarchy they are forced to acknowledge the suzerainty of Babylon; they submit to Persia, latter part of 6th c.

Tyre—[B. C.]—Becomes the leading city of Phœnicia, about 1100; the new city (the island city) besieged by Shalmaneser IV. of Assyria, about 727–722; by Nebuchadnezzar, 586–573;* reduced by Alexander the Great, 332.

* This siege is sometimes stated to have taken place in the years 598–585. The best recent authorities adopt the later dates.

THE END.

VALUABLE HAND-BOOKS.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH.

By the late WILLIAM B. HODGSON, LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. American revised edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"This posthumous work of Dr. Hodgson deserves a hearty welcome, for it is sure to do good service for the object it has in view—improved accuracy in the use of the English language. . . . Perhaps its chief use will be in very distinctly proving with what wonderful carelessness or incompetency the English language is generally written. For the examples of error here brought together are not picked from obscure or inferior writings. Among the grammatical sinners whose trespasses are here recorded appear many of our best-known authors and publications."—*The Academy.*

THE ORTHOËPIST:

A Pronouncing Manual, containing about Three Thousand Five Hundred Words, including a Considerable Number of the Names of Foreign Authors, Artists, etc., that are often mispronounced. By ALFRED AYRES. 18mo, cloth, extra, $1.00.

"One of the neatest and most accurate pocket manuals on pronunciation is 'The Orthoëpist,' by Alfred Ayres. It seems almost impossible to secure uniformity in pronunciation. It is the study of a life to master that of our tongue. The mere labor of examining a heavy dictionary prevents many from being accurate. This little book ought to be on every library-table. It undoubtedly gives the pronunciations accepted by the best speakers."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

THE VERBALIST:

A Manual devoted to Brief Discussions of the Right and the Wrong Use of Words, and to some other Matters of Interest to those who would Speak and Write with Propriety, including a Treatise on Punctuation. By ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoëpist." 18mo, cloth, extra, $1.00.

"A great deal that is worth knowing, and of which not even all educated people are aware, is to be learned from this well-digested little book."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"The author's views are sound, sensible, and concisely and clearly stated."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE RHYMESTER;

Or, THE RULES OF RHYME. A Guide to English Versification. With a Dictionary of Rhymes, an Examination of Classical Measures, and Comments upon Burlesque, Comic Verse, and Song-Writing. By the late TOM HOOD. Edited, with Additions, by Arthur Penn. Uniform with "The Verbalist." 18mo, cloth, gilt or red edges, $1.00.

Three whole chapters have been added to this work by the American editor, one on the sonnet, one on the *rondeau* and the *ballade*, and a third on other fixed forms of verse.

"Ten or a dozen years ago, the late Tom Hood, also a poet, and the son of a poet, published 'The Rules of Rhyme,' of which we have a substantial reprint in 'The Rhymester,' with additions and side-lights from its American editor, Arthur Penn. The example of Hood's great father in his matchless melodies, his own skill as a cunning versifier, and the accomplished editing of Mr. Penn, have made this booklet a useful guide to English versification, the most useful one, indeed, that we are acquainted with."—*The Critic.*

For sale by all booksellers; or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

New York: D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Complete in six volumes, royal 8vo, containing about 800 pages each. With sixty-one fine steel portraits and some two thousand smaller vignette portraits and views of birthplaces, residences, statues, etc.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, edited by General JAMES GRANT WILSON, President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and Professor JOHN FISKE, formerly of Harvard University, assisted by over two hundred special contributors, contains a biographical sketch of every person eminent in American civil and military history, in law and politics, in divinity, in literature and art, in science and in invention. Its plan embraces all the countries of North and South America, and includes distinguished persons born abroad, but related to American history. As events are always connected with persons, it affords a complete compendium of American history in every branch of human achievement. An exhaustive topical and analytical Index enables the reader to follow the history of any subject with great readiness.

From the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

"It is the most complete volume that exists on the subject. The tone and guiding spirit of the book are certainly very fair, and show a mind bent on a discriminate, just, and proper treatment of its subject."

From the Hon. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"The portraits are remarkably good. To any one interested in American history or literature, the Cyclopædia will be indispensable."

From NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., *ex-President of Yale College.*

"The selection of names seems to be liberal and just. The portraits, so far as I can judge, are faithful, and the biographies trustworthy."

From the Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

"A most valuable and interesting work."

From the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

"I have examined it with great interest and great gratification. It is a noble work, and does enviable credit to its editors and publishers."

From J. B. FORAKER, *ex-Governor of Ohio.*

"I have carefully examined 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography,' and do not hesitate to commend it to favor. It is admirably adapted to use in the family and the schools, and is so cheap as to come within the reach of all classes of readers and students."

From FRANCES E. WILLARD, *President N. W. C. T. U.*

"This book of American biography has come to me with a most unusual charm. It sets before us the faces of great Americans, both men and women, and gives us a perspective view of their lives. Where so many noble and great have lived and wrought, one is encouraged to believe the soil from which they sprang, the air they breathed, and the sky over their heads, to be the best this world affords, and one says, 'Thank God, I also am an American!' We have many books of biography, but I have seen none so ample, so clear-cut, and breathing so strongly the best spirit of our native land. No young man or woman can fail to find among these ample pages some model worthy of imitation."

From the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D.

"I congratulate you on the beauty of the volume, and the thoroughness of the work."

From CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

"Every day's use of this admirable work confirms me in regard to its comprehensiveness and accuracy."

Price, per volume, cloth or buckram, $5.00; *sheep,* $6.00; *half calf or half morocco,* $7.00. *Sold only by subscription. Descriptive circular, with specimen pages, sent on application. Agents wanted for districts not yet assigned.*

New York: D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street.

D11

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 018 498 794 6